FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA DENIES PARTICIPATION IN BOLIVIAN COUP

PY060356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0255 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 5 Aug (NA)--In a press conference held here, President Jorge Rafael Videla denied today that Argentine Armed Forces had participated in the Bolivian military coup, although he admitted that the Argentine Government favorably viewed the military uprising that ousted the constitutional interim regime of Lidia Gueiler.

Videla said: "Coups are not recommended, not prescribed. They are rather the response to a possible or impossible, desirable or undesirable, legitimate or illegitimate situation," adding that "Argentina has not promoted that kind of solution."

The Argentine president added: "We have said that between two options--the correct option involving an electoral solution and the incorrect solution involving a military uprising--and taking into consideration the risk posed by either solution, the Argentine Government has been in favor of the second option."

Videla explained that the first option posed the risk of having "in South America a country like Cuba is in Central America, adding that "in view of this, Argentina, which has always upheld the principle of nonintervention, voted against the resolution to condemn Bolivia in the OAS, and then Argentina has not hidden its approval of the new Bolivian Government, not because it is a military government, but because it serves Argentina's interests better to not have a country like Cuba at its back."

He insisted that Argentina had not promoted the coup d'etat in Bolivia, indicating that "there is information that contributes toward the distorting of opinion on the basis of a lack of knowledge of reality.

"A false judgment can thus be formed," he asserted.

Referring to reports from abroad indicating that the Argentine Armed Forces had presumably supplied weapons to the Bolivian military, the president recalled that Argentina "for a long time now has had a military mission in Bolivia which provides military advice, as it has in other countries of the continent in the same way that the United States has done with us.

"It is usual for a government to request from another military advice on specific questions in order to improve its knowledge; it is nothing new even in these circumstances," he said, and he stated that "the Argentine military is present (in Bolivia) in order to pass on knowledge and experience, but when an idea is expanded or distorted it is said that Argentina's presence has been for the purpose of cooperating in or organizing a coup d'etat."

UK TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY051444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA)--Cecil Parkinson, UK minister of state for trade, arrived this morning for a 5-day official visit. Minister Parkinson was received at Ezeiza International Airport by British Embassy officials, as well as by Roberto Prasisti, minister councillor of the Argentine Embassy in London.

Parkinson was taken by helicopter from Ezeiza to Jorge Newbery Airport, where high Argentine economic officials gave him an official reception.

ARMY EXPLAINS DEATH OF MONTONERO COUPLE

PY052237 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1415 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA)--The army officially announced that the couple who committed suicide in Puerto Iguazu 2 days ago were members of the Montoneros terrorist gang and that the woman held a high post within the organization.

The communique states: "Regarding the circumstances in which two persons died in Puerto Iguazu, which became known to the public through the various news media, the army commander in chief hereby reports that:

"On 3 August at about 1330, a young couple disembarked from a boat that had come from Brazil. As they approached the immigration post, they became aware of the presence of armed forces personnel who were controlling entries, and they rapidly went back to the boat where they immediately swallowed a poisonous substance that killed them instantly, causing horror among the several tourists and journalists who were present.

"The corpses were identified as those of terrorists Liliana Ines Goldemberg, national identity document No 10,924,200, alias Patito or Ana, a member of the Montoneros terrorist gang with the pseudorank of captain; and Eduardo Gonzalo Escabosa, army service booklet No 7,591,445, alias Andres, who was a member of the same terrorist gang.

"Among the personal effects seized from them were documents of the gang, false identification documents, directives to carry out sabotage and terrorist actions, manuals for preparing explosives, etc.

"The Posadas federal judge intervened in the case. Liliana Ines Goldemberg was in charge of the "Casa Argentina" and of the Peronist Montonero movement in Madrid in 1979, and recently she was in charge of a terrorist gang that has been operating in Buenos Aires among the relatives of detainees and missing persons.

"It should also be pointed out that the couple had instructions to receive coded messages through Radio Noticias del Continente (TIRL) which transmits from Costa Rica.

"From the above account it can be seen that the Montonero terrorist gang is continuously trying to introduce terrorist elements to the country for the purpose of disrupting order and of causing unrest, propaganda, sabotage and terrorism, especially in the labor sector."

BRIEFS

ISRAELI PARLIAMENTARIAN--Rabbi Yehuda Meir Abramovich, the deputy president of the Israeli parliament, arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday to hold interviews with Argentine authorities and to attend the 4th South American Congress of the Agudat Israel Movement. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

U.S. MARINE EMBASSY GUARDS EXPELLED FOR ALLEGED INSULTS

PY060318 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--According to an Interior Ministry report, three U.S. Marines were expelled today from Bolivia. According to the official report, Patrick John Burns, Vincent Dwayne Bell and Steven McDaniels were arrested due to an incident in a downtown La Paz hotel when they shouted insults against Bolivia.

The U.S. charge d'affaires, Douglas Monger, and the military attache, Colonel Moux, were called to the Interior Ministry where they were informed of the decision of the government. The marines were put on a plane heading for their country. This incident is added to the charge made yesterday by the press and information minister regarding the use being made by the U.S. Embassy of its diplomatic channels to send out press reports harmful to Bolivia.

SILES ZUAZO PROCLAIMS CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT

PY060044 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo has proclaimed himself president of a clandestine government of national unity in a written message released to the press this afternoon.

The document, delivered anonymously, states: In view of having received the most votes in the 29 June elections, the sovereign political mandate of the National Congress elected in the elections and the overwhelming majority's demand for popular resistance against the government of national destruction, I publicly and solemnly declare that as of 5 August 1980, I assume the constitutional presidency of the republic and form the government of national unity, in clandestinity, as the only and legitimate representative of the Bolivian people.

The document indicates, in the first part, that just as the clean 29 June 1980 elections represent the paramount landmark of the democratic process, the 17 July coup comprises the strategy of power which is historically regressive, socially oppressive, nationally destructive and antifatherland.

It states that the coup has presented Bolivians with the dilemma of either passively and with resignation accepting the dictatorial imposition of the fascist government of national destruction or of actively and decisively resisting the consolidation of such an illegitimate and irrational project of power.

Siles Zuazo's message states that a powerful trend of dignity, patriotism and political awareness has begun to take shape in all popular sectors. The message also adds that the epic struggle in the mining, peasant and urban centers will end with the victory of the government elected by the people on 29 June. It also emphasizes that this flow of national resistance will be strengthened with the support of the chiefs, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the nation's armed forces.

The leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] has pointed out that the National Congress was the only body empowered to approve or dismiss former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, since she had been appointed to her high office by the sovereign will of democratically elected national representatives.

Upon declaring himself the legitimate president of all Bolivians based on his electoral victory, Siles Zuazo asked for the recognition of the international community and the nation's support not only for the UDP, but also for all the democratic political forces that make up the National Congress and the union forces legally organized within the Bolivian Labor Federation.

My government, the underground president said, declares its resolve to continue to strengthen our friendly ties and cooperation with all peoples and governments of the world within the framework of a solid, consistent policy of nonalignment and mutual respect for the free self-determination of all peoples.

The document entrusts Jaime Paz Zamora, who was the UDP vice presidential candidate and who is now outside Bolivia, with the task of continuing normal relations with all peoples and governments which may express their desire to do so and asks the international community not to recognize the spurious, illegitimate government headed by General Garcia Meza.

The following are the last phrases of Siles Zuazo's message:

People of Bolivia, at this critical time of the fatherland's destiny, we ask that you maintain your unwavering decision to fight and your stubborn, unshakable decision to strive for national survival by undertaking, under the leadership of the government of national unity in clandestinity, the tasks of popular resistance to this pseudogovernment, which is one of national destruction, and to promote a free and democratic Bolivia.

ARCE GOMEZ ANNOUNCES RED CROSS VISITS TO PRISONERS

PY060126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez announced this afternoon that there are no more than 500 political prisoners in Bolivia and that they are going to be visited by members of the Red Cross to see that they have not been mistreated.

The minister said that an evaluation of each case is being made and those prisoners who have no political background are being immediately released.

Regarding those who remain imprisoned, the minister confirmed that they will be grouped in volunteer brigades who will go to work in the eastern part of the country. Arce Gomez added: Two weeks ago I said that they would be used for maintaining or building roads.

According to information obtained by AFP from authorized sources, two delegates of the International Red Cross arrived in Bolivia a few days ago from Geneva.

It wa. reported that they have already met with some prisoners in private but that according to Red Cross policy, there will be no information for the press until their missions here have ended.

FINANCE MINISTER VIEWS IMF COMMITMENTS, FOREIGN DEBT

PY051228 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 7

[Excerpts] "The commitments contained in the letter of intention with the IMF will remain unaltered, including the goals for the renegotiation of the public foreign debt," asserted the finance minister, Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon, yesterday when he installed the new president of the Bolivian Central Bank, Marcelo Montero Nunez del Prado.

The ceremony took place just after 1700 in the minister's office. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the president of the State Bank, Guillermo Tineo Leygue, was installed in his post.

On installing Tineo, the finance minister highlighted the noble action implemented by the State Bank as a commercial and development bank. "The government believes," he said, "that the participation of the State Bank within the reorganization of the economy is very important." He indicated that its activities regarding loans must be reorganized on the basis of national production goals.

The finance minister confirmed in statements to the press that this week there is a possibility of signing the agreement, reached last month with the main private international banks that are the country's creditors, for deferring the payment of $162 million until January 1981. Moreover, he indiated that the exact date and place for the signing of this agreement had not yet been set.

Regarding whether the talks aimed at renegotiating the 1981 debt will be renewed in September, he answered: "Truly, yes, because in addition there is a certain economic behavior that must be continued in a very responsible way so that we can count on that refinancing."

He was asked if there was any basis to a rumor which indicates that Argentina would cooperate with a special financial contribution to Bolivia. This was his answer: "I do not know where that report came from, but if it is true it is welcome. But there is absolutely nothing on it. We are going to look. We are a country that needs to seek adequate financing. We have problems which are not new. They are problems that we have inherited."

Regarding the three under secretaries of his ministry, the finance minister said that they continue in their posts "up to now"--the same ones that were named by the former minister--and that, in any case, there will be a gradual reorganization of the ministry's management team.

LABOR MINISTRY ORDERS UNION LEADERS BACK TO WORK

PY051525 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Labor Ministry has published resolution No 450/80, which orders the immediate return to work of the labor union leaders who were temporarily suspended. One of the thorniest problems of the Labor Ministry is thus disposed of, since there was a large number of labor leaders who, taking advantage of their suspension, did not go to work, since they collected their full salaries. The resolution says:

Ministerial resolution No 450/80. La Paz, 4 August 1980.

Taking into consideration:

That the suspension of union leaderships of employer [as heard] and labor organizations was ordered through government Decree No 17531 of 21 July 1980;

That the union leaders were declared temporarily suspended while collecting their full salaries, an incorrect procedure which caused distortion of labor leadership functions;

That many of the former union leaders, after being suspended from their posts, continue with their political activities protected by the declaration of their suspension;

That it is necessary to make it clear that the declaration of the temporary suspension of union leaders is no longer in general effect, and that they should therefore resume their work at their places of employment.

It is resolved:

Single article: All former labor union leaders declared temporarily suspended are informed that they should immediately return to their places of employment. They will otherwise be punished according to the general labor law and related laws.

It is so ordered. [Signed] Brig Gen Augusto Calderon, labor minister.

REFUGEES POSE DIPLOMATIC PROBLEM FOR GOVERNMENTS

PY051324 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] About 150 persons are in asylum in several embassies in La Paz, Bolivia. Most of them are politicians, union leaders and leftist activists who are (?opposed) to the military coup that was headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Most of the refugees are in asylum at the Mexican and Venezuelan Embassies. This poses quite a serious problem, since the countries whose embassies are harboring refugees will have to first officially recognize General Garcia Meza's government before starting the proper negotiations that will enable these refugees to leave Bolivia.

ARMY OFFICER ON PATROL KILLED IN LA PAZ AMBUSH

PY051912 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1855 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (TELAM)--An official communique issued today by the army general command reports that a Bolivian Army lieutenant was killed in an ambush during a patrol mission in La Paz. According to the communique, Lt Fernando Encinas was the victim of international subversion. It adds that the army command will enforce drastic measures to identify and punish those who were involved in such a cowardly deed.

La Paz and other Bolivian cities are under a strict daily curfew that starts at 2100 and ends at 0700.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND MONTEVIDEO ALADI MEETING

PY051328 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon will head the Bolivian delegation which will go to Uruguay to participate in the meeting during which the agreement on the creation of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] is to be signed. That organization will replace LAFTA.

According to reports given by Foreign Ministry sources, the foreign minister will be accompanied during the trip by Under Secretary Marcelo Ostria Trigo and other high-level delegates.

The Montevideo meeting, to be held on 11 August, will be attended by high representatives of all Latin American governments. It was said that 11 foreign ministers will be present to sign the document by which the ALADI is constituted.

The Bolivian delegation presided over by General Cerruto Calderon is the first one to attend an international meeting since the new government, headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, was installed in the country. It should be pointed out that the Uruguayan Government was one of the first to recognize the present Bolivian Government.

EMBASSY IN ISRAEL WILL NOT BE MOVED TO JERUSALEM

PY050355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Brazil does not recognize nor can it recognize Israel's decision of annexing the eastern part of Jerusalem to its territory. This announcement was made today by Itamaraty, which denied any plan for transferring to Jerusalem the offices of the Brazilian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. According to Itamaraty's spokesman Bernardo Pericas, the unilateral decision of the Israeli Government is a flagrant violation of UN resolutions and represents the erection of new obstacles to the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

PRIORITY GIVEN TO CONSTRUCTION OF ANGRA 2, 3

PY052357 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jul 80 p 33

[Excerpts] The federal government has decided to give top priority to the construction of nuclear plants Angra 2 and 3, which are part of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. Twelve billion cruzeiros will be spent in those projects out of the Furnas Electric Company budget for this year alone. This sum will be increased by 40 percent in 1981 when work on Angra 2 is stepped up and work on Angra 3 initiated.

The equipment for Angra 2 will begin to arrive next year although its construction is 2 years behind schedule. Furnas will then begin to pay interests to the FRG banks in addition to paying for storage and maintenance of the equipment for 2 years. The current cost of equipment for Angra 2 and 3 are estimated at $700 million. However, including civil engineering work and other expenses, the cost per installed kilowatt at those plants is estimated at $2,800, and the price of each of these plans has been consequently increased to $3 billion.

It is certain that the price per installed kilowatt should go higher than $3,000 due to the successive price readjustments in the international market plus inflation, both domestically and abroad.

NUCLEAR CORPORATION TO ISSUE BONDS IN FRG

PY060146 Brasila Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Central Bank President Carlos Langoni has announced that the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation will issue bonds for a total of DM120 million in the FRG at this month's end. This issuance will bring the total of bonds issued thus far by Brazil to approximately $300 million, that is, 16.2 billion cruzeiros. This will be the third issuance of Brazilian bonds in the FRG this year. Langoni said the objective is to issue bonds for a total of $500 million, that is, approximately 27 billion cruzeiros.

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS TERRORISM AIMED AT GOVERNMENT

PY050309 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has considered the terrorist attacks perpetrated in the country as being directed against the government itself. He said the attacks undermine the authority of the president of the republic and jeopardize the democratization process. He noted, however, that the federal police cannot legally investigate these attacks.

In his opinion, the leftist newspapers are not dangerous. He said: No newspaper can be dangerous in a democracy. While excesses are shortlived, the truth will always prevail.

BOMB EXPLODES AT POLICE BARRACKS IN DIADEMA CITY

PY060236 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Aug 80 p 13

[Excerpts] A homemade bomb exploded early yesterday morning in the barracks of the 3d Company of the 6th Police Battalion in Diadema City. The explosion did not injure anybody, only broke window panes and glass building panels.

Police Commissioner Lazard Augusto Filho said that he believed "the attack was made by some group connected with leftist movements," perhaps "in reprisal for the attacks against newspsper stands that sell antigovernment newspapers," according to another police officer.

FIAT WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY051453 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 4 Aug (AFP)--The 3,140 truck plant workers of the Brazilian branch of the Italian company Fiat decided here today to continue the strike they began last Friday.

Osvaldo Pimentel, president of the Rio de Janeiro metalworkers union, reported that the decision was taken during a general assembly held in the truck plant after they were told that the management was no longer willing to meet their demands.

The management of the Italian company had previously agreed to pay the workers the minimum monthly salary of 7,000 cruzeiros (about $134) and to grant them a productivity incentive ranging from 3.5 to 6 percent, in addition to the increase of 34.4 percent decreed by the government.

Pimentel pointed out that so far the management of the Fiat company has not given any reason for not complying with the agreement signed with the metalworkers.

RESULTS OF JAPANESE TRADE MISSION REPORTED

PY052137 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 17

[Excerpts] Seiki Tozaki, president of the Itoh Company and chief of the Japanese commercial mission, said yesterday during the last official ceremony of this mission that the business agreements that have been closed are valued at $1 billion.

Seiki Tozaki said that in addition to the business agreements that have been closed in the iron-ore and cellouse sectors, other commitments totaling $734 million were also made.

Of this total, nearly $350 million involves transactions in the mining and equipment areas, in addition to the purchase of 70 Marco Polo-Lafer cars, and there is about $320 million for the purchase of agricultural and fishing products and $64 million for consumer goods.

During the January-May period of this year the Japanese-Brazilian trade balance favored Brazil by a surplus of $25 million. Exports totaled $447 million while imports totaled $422 million.

INDUSTRY MINISTER EVALUATES INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PY042150 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jul 80

[By David Renault, Jose Mauricio Mendonca and Freddy Krause]

[Excerpts] In the next few years, the Brazilian industry should grow, particularly in three sectors: exports, consumer goods for lowest income class and agricultural equipment.

That opinion was expressed by Commerce and Industry Minister Camilo Penna in an interview granted to O ESTADO during which he said that export-oriented production was necessary not only to bring the trade balance into equilibrium but also to compensate for the reduction of domestic orders to insure a lower rate of GDP growth.

The production of "less sophisticated" goods for the class with lowest income is timely because the country's current salary policy is "to transfer to the lowest income class a good portion of the benefits from the national industry," thus creating a new potential consumer class.

The government policy of giving priority to agricultural growth also created a promising new market for the national industry, namely; for the manufacture of irrigation equipment, rural electrification equipment, storage facilities, and machinery which are necessary for the success of agricultural production plans. Minister Penna noted that in past years agriculture represented nearly 18 percent of the national domestic product and has come to represent just 10 percent now, while industry moved up from 30 to 38 percent.

In the minister's opinion, continued industrial growth calls for "the rearrangement of the GDP by giving priority to agriculture and thus to geographically decentralize the economy as well as to supply foodstuffs for urban workers."

The development of the national industry in the future will fundamentally depend on internal savings because foreign loans will be exclusively used for the management of the foreign debt. Budget deficits will be impossible to carry much longer because these deficits have contributed to worsening the inflationary process, the minister said.

Minister Penna also expressed concern over "the high level of subsidies in the Brazilian economy, which constitutes a heavy inflationary factor," subsidies for credit interest rates, oil, wheat, etc., as well as concern over the level of investments in "long maturation projects that create demand without helping in the overall supply of goods in the economy."

In the minister's opinion the government is carrying a budgetary surplus because "it is not succeeding in making necessary investments in the fields of education, health, transport, etc. The existence of budgetary surplus does not mean that there is a surplus of resources, because the government has to transfer such a budgetary surplus to the monetary account to cover the subsidies."

Although recognizing that no country in the world operates without some form of subsidy, Minister Penna said that "the present level of subsidies in the Brazilian economy is so sizeable that it is causing distortions which demand transfers from the fiscal to the monetary budget, thus keeping the government from meeting some basic functions. The minister cited the problem with wheat: The extent to which it is subsidized results in a lack of incentive for growing any other crop. The minister concluded by saying that "since the production of wheat is for the most part to be consumed by the middle and upper classes, these two classes are being subsidized through a budgetary deficit that is causing inflation which is being paid for by the lower class."

FIRST MEAT SHIPMENT TO USSR ANNOUNCED FOR SEPTEMBER

PA012005 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--Agriculture and Livestock Minister Gustavo Dager Chadid today announced that the first Colombian meat shipment to the USSR will be made in September as a result of recent negotiations between the two governments.

The minister revealed that the financial difficulties have been settled, and the first shipment will be made promptly. He noted that the usual guarantees had been made by the two governments so that the negotiations will not deviate from their original objectives.

PRESIDENT PLANS OFFICIAL VISITS TO THREE NATIONS

PA041631 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala plans to make three trips abroad this year, it was learned in Bogota today. The first will be to Quito, Ecuador to attend the commemoration of 150th anniversary of the first Ecuadorean Constitution. In October, the president of the republic will visit the Dominican Republic in response to an invitation by that government. The third country to be visited by Turbay Ayala will be Costa Rica in response to a special invitation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. No date was given.

ARMED FORCES ACCEPT GOVERNMENT'S AMNESTY BILL

PA031733 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The newspaper FUERZAS ARMADAS published by the National Defense Ministry carries an editorial in today's edition entitled "Amnesty" which says:

The government has submitted an "amnesty" which says:

The government has submitted an amnesty bill to Congress for rebels who wish to abide by it. The armed forces respect the constitution and laws of the republic and support the president's proposal which is inspired by what is best for the country.

Throughout a period characterized by crimes and violence unleashed by subversion, which according to its promoters is allegedly seeking political objectives, the armed forces have had to face, as part of their duty and ideals, the armed and unarmed branches of subversion, making sacrifices and enduring indifference and misunderstanding. The armed forces can neither remain passive in the face of attempts to alter the law, nor can they permit attacks against legal institutions and allow insecurity to take over the country. The armed forces cannot remain passive while conditions inherent in underdevelopment are used as a political pretext and are criminally exploited in order to place the country under the control of foreign interests.

Subversion has first been directed against the country's legal status and then against the nation's sovereignty. These are strong reasons to safeguard the constitution and the nation's security; for which the armed forces have struggled and will continue to struggle until such activities are suspended. It is the armed forces; duty to take such action against those who break the law and betray the nation's interests and independence. The armed forces position in this respect has always been clear and should not be confused.

Subversion knows very well that it is fighting armed forces that are highly professional and strongly united in thought and action.

In spite of this, subversion has stubbornly continued its criminal actions knowing that it cannot obtain a military victory; that it does not have control of any territory; that its propaganda campaign will not accomplish its purposes; that its ideological views have no acceptance; and that its atrocities have been repudiated by the citizens who will not accept any change through violent methods which are punishable by law.

Then, why not be honest with the country and your conscience and give up a hopeless and purposeless struggle? Why not form part of a society which, although it has been offended, is willing to forgive for the benefit of the nation's progress?

We feel certain that adherence to the law by those who are free to do so would, by laying down their weapons, open new avenues for forgiveness and coexistence. If this does not occur, democracy will be running the risk of increasing the guerrillas' ranks with those who are now in prison and are therefore powerless, without obtaining a positive response from those who bear arms illegally.

The armed forces accept and support the amnesty bill. It has been proposed by a legitimate government in the best interests of the nation. If the bill should become law, it will be respected and carried out, disregarding the wounds left by subversion. The armed forces are willing to forgive offenses in favor of any plan which is for the benefit of Colombians and is based on the constitution.

BISHOP CONFIRMS EXISTENCE OF TORTURE IN COUNTRY

PA060020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0355 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Pereira, Colombia, 4 Aug (EFE)--At a forum on human rights Msgr Dario Castrillo Hoyos, bishop of the Risaralda Diocese, confirmed here today the existence of torture in Colombia. Human rights "violations must be condemned under any system or ideology because it is not dignified to remain silent," the Colombian bishop said. Monsignor Castrillo Hoyos also noted that "if we are to talk about human rights we must not be hypocrites. In many countries speaking of ideologies other than the ones permitted is not allowed, and that in itself is a violation of these rights," he added.

Referring to the status of human rights in Colombia, he referred to the case of a priest who, after his house was searched, was arrested and tortured. "That is why I say that torture exists in Colombia, in addition to hunger, cold and misery," he added.

"This is due essentially to the current administrative disorder, to the concentration of wealth and to the loss of values in a disturbed society," he maintained. "Each day we learn of brothers gunned down and their bodies found the next day in trash cans," the prelate concluded.

GOVERNMENT TEAM SAYS INFLATION HAS BEEN CONTROLLED

PA050333 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--The government's economic team today stressed that it has been able to control inflation. A document that contains figures issued by the presidency of the republic, the Planning Department of the Central Bank and the superintendent of the bank presents several positive indicators which show that the government has been able to implement mechanisms to promote development without increasing rates of payment. The government pointed out that the operations in the open market, the increase in the current accounts, the control over the excessive liquidity and the growth in international reserves are a combination of measures which stopped the inflation stemming from monetary pressure.

PRESIDENT ROLDOS TO ADDRESS NATION 10 AUG

PA051439 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera will read a message on 10 August to explain and report on the work carried out during his first year in office.

Roldos, who in accordance with the current constitution must remain in power for 5 years, will report on the activities carried out by the 12 ministries and several public and semipublic institutions under his control. The ministers have already submitted to the president a summary of the main activities carried out in their respective fields.

As to a possible cabinet crisis [as heard] during the course of this week, this seems improbable, reliable government palace sources have reported. In any event, total silence is being maintained in connection with this issue, which by now is practically a fact.

CEPE MANAGER DENIES DIFFICULTIES WITH OIL EXPORTS

PA031252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0430 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 1 Aug (EFE)--Refuting reports about alleged difficulties in the foreign marketing of crude oil, Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), said today that revenue from petroleum exports has increased.

He indicated that sales in the first half of the year bordered on $600 million, almost double last year's figure. He explained that prices of Ecuadorean crude--more than $30 a barrel--enable the balancing of revenues even if there is a lower volume of sales.

He attributed the conjectures about CEPE's difficulties to "local pawns of the Texaco Company." Texaco is currently paying CEPE for an excess of petroleum exported in past years. According to Carvajal, Texaco "is trying to conpensate for its deficit in any way it can."

Carvajal admitted there is a temporary decline in prices due to an oversupply of crude in the world market because the United States has placed approximately 2 million barrels a day on the market due to increases in Saudi Arabian exports and Mexican production.

Regarding local difficulties, he admitted that the transport of crude through the oil pipeline between the northeastern jungle deposits and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast have been suspended because the storage tanks are full. The deposits are full because of delays in negotiations of sales by the foreign companies. CEPE plans to increase storage capacity to overcome the problem.

CEPE owns 62.5 percent of the shares in the consortium with the U.S. Texaco Company, which exploits the oilfields in eastern Ecuador. The consortium extracts some 200,000 barrels a day and exports around 120,000.

P E R U

VI. 6 Aug 80

DISSIDENT APRA GROUP CLAIMS FRAUD, DEMANDS NEW CONGRESS

PY050345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Aug (AFP)--A large group of high-ranking leaders of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] have requested the meeting of a new national APRA congress in order to overcome the frauds of the congress that concluded last night in Trujillo and which marked the division of the party.

The document, signed by Luis Alberto Sanchez, Ramiro Priale, Andres Townsend, Julio Cruzado, Alfonso Ramos Alva and other leaders, also expresses the hope that Trujillo, the birthplace of Raul Haya de la Torre, will not become the APRA's tomb.

The document, which was rejected by the congress [passage indistinct] the assembly's vice president, states:

Yesterday there was a moral, statutory, democratic and popular breakdown of the supreme creation of the companero chief, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre: the Peruvian APRA Party [PAP].

There were companeros physically and morally attacked, some of them full delegates of this 13th congress, an attack directed by other companeros of dubious representativity who have thus shattered the organization, discipline and all principles of fraternity.

It was observed in Trujillo that the principles of provincial numbers and representativity had been ignored at the grassroots of the republic, which are such an important part of its force, accounting for a number of delegates that was scandalously small, in contrast to the very high number of delegates assigned to alleged labor organizations.

We have with regret been able to prove how, after granting a generous vote of confidence in the congress's organizing committee, there have been violations of the good faith of the APRA militants with the fraudulent accrediting of ghost organizations, while at the same time delegates with authentic credentials were not recognized.

Also, during the course of the debates the most elemental rules of democratic debating have been violated through the absolute lack of guarantees, to which must be added the inclusion in the posts of vice presidents of the congress of those who were responsible for the selection of the candidates who failed during the electoral campaign of the 18 May general elections.

Accounts I ve also not been rendered, despite the fact that they have had sufficient time and opportu nities to do so, and unofficially some leaders of the electoral campaign have submitted details which, if they are true, can place the party's finances in danger.

All these incidents, to which must be added the lack of fraternity within our relationship and other irregularities and violations of the party's rules which we can enumerate more extensively, place us in the regretful and firm siutation of notifying you, and through yourself, the members who are remaining at the congress and all APRA militants in Peru and the Americas of our decision to withdraw from this party congress until the violations that have been committed are corrected and until the damage that has been caused has been paid for, returning to a path of conduct of respect and total union and fraternity between APRA militants.

Shootout in Trujillo

PY051503 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Relay from Trujillo]

[Excerpt] Rival factions of APRA yesterday staged armed clashes in downtown Trujillo. As a result of these clashes, 2 persons were injured, 1 of them seriously, and 12 persons were arrested. The bloody clashes took place 2 hours after the closing ceremony of the 13th National Congress of the APRA. The clashes took place amid constant gunfire from handguns and submachineguns.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESPONDS TO CHILEAN COUNTERPART'S NOTE

PY051259 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The new Peruvian Foreign Minister, Andres Javier Arias Stella, has sent a message to his Chilean colleague, Rene Rojas Galdames. In it he expresses thanks for the well wishes extended to him by the Chilean foreign minister when he assumed the leadership of Peruvian foreign policy. The Chilean foreign minister last week sent a message to his Peruvian colleague after the new Peruvian regime headed by Belaunde Terry assumed power.

The message sent by the Peruvian foreign minister states: I have the honor to address your excellency to express my deep appreciation for the cordial greetings you have extended to me on my appointment as Peruvian foreign minister. It adds: In addition, I would like to express my deep respect for your excellency.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTEDLY APPOINTED ENVOY TO CHILE

PY051300 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Reports from Lima state that former Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia will be appointed Peruvian ambassador to Chile. His appointment will reportedly be disclosed on 15 January [as heard]. Garcia y Garcia was Peruvian ambassador to Chile 8 years ago.

BRIEFS

NEW JOINT COMMAND CHAIRMAN--Lima, 2 Aug (AFP)--According to a resolution published today by the official bulletin, Maj Gen Pedro Richter Prada, former Peruvian prime minister, has been appointed chairman of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

POLICE FORCE APPOINTMENTS--Lima, 1 Aug (AFP)--Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara reported here today that Col Julio Estrada today took the oath as the new director general of the Republican Guards, replacing Gen Leopoldo Vargas. On Thursday Lt Gen Juan Balaguer took over as director general of the Civil Guards, and Inspector General Eduardo Ipinze took over as director general of the Investigations Police, replacing Gen Humberto Passano and Gen Manuel Lezama, respectively. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS--Lima, 1 Aug (AFP)--Lima Mayor Pietro Pierantoni, who has been confirmed in his post by President Belaunde Terry's administration, today disclosed that municipal elections will be held in Peru during the second half of November. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA041542 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2004 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 3 Aug (LATIN)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived here today on a 2-day official visit.

Carrington, who is the first British foreign secretary to visit this country, was met at Simon Bolivar International Airport by Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar, British Ambassador to Venezuela Reginal Seconde, and members of the British diplomatic mission here.

Lord Carrington's arrival had been scheduled for 1700, but the forecast of possible strong winds in the Caribbean area near Barbados forced him to reschedule his trip to Caracas.

Lord Carrington Interview

PA042012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1729 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Aug (EFE)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has said that "there is cause for concern in the Caribbean" following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

During an interview with DIARIO DE CARACAS in London which was published today, the foreign secretary who will arrive in Venezuela today highlighted this country's "important role" in the Caribbean. Lord Carrington will come here on an official 3-day visit as part of a tour that will take him to Brazil and Barbados and then on to Mexico.

The official said his trip is part of his international contacts "at all levels."

"It is very clear," he said, "that Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico have a growing influence in the Third World" and he added that he is also visiting Barbados because it is a Commonwealth nation and he wants to know its views about the Caribbean.

The secretary noted that "lately there has been some instability" in the region. He added that Venezuela and Mexico are the richest countries in the area and they have great political stability. He stressed that Venezuela "has been helping some nations in the area such as Jamaica" and he feels that it is willing to "play an active role in the Caribbean."

He hinted at the danger posed to the area by the pro-Soviet nature of the Cuban regime now that the Russians have embarked on the Afghanistan adventure. "No sensible person would want a permanent East-West confrontation," he remarked, "but the invasion of Afghanistan is unacceptable."

Regarding the U.S. leadership role in Western politics, he conceded that it is the "leader of the free world because of its huge military might." However, he noted that there is concern in some European countries--including Great Britain, France and the Netherlands--a concern which is unrelated to political cooperation with the United States.

Lord Carrington said that during his visit to Venezuela he will also try to exchange views on OPEC and the world energy problem. He said this country is "one of the most thoughtful and moderate" among the oil-producing countries.

UK Interest in Stability

PA060228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (LATIN)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said here today that political, economic, and social pressures in several Latin American countries and in the Caribbean "have created alarming insecurity, civil strife, and violations of human rights."

In a speech at a dinner held in his honor by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Lord Carrington said that "the United Kingdom's interest in this area's stability has not decreased."

The British official, who arrived here yesterday for an official 2-day visit, said: "We, our partners and allies stand ready to give our help." He said only good could result from stronger Venezuelan-British ties. "Our political and cultural ties should be bolstered by solid trade relations."

Regarding North-South relations, the secretary said, "Nice words are not enough." He said: "The British Government has acted because we do not indulge in lengthy wordage on this matter of such great importance."

"Above all," he said, "we believe action and not words are needed."

The British official, who leaves for Mexico tomorrow on another leg of his Latin American tour, stressed the urgent need to develop national energy policies. He said, "low-income countries, who lack petroleum, have suffered disproportionately the effects of the increasing cost of energy. Now it is far beyond the reach of donors of aid to stabilize the resulting deficits." He said industrialized countries are increasingly aware of the need to conserve energy. Lord Carrington said, "there is a vacuum regarding energy in the present system. We must all think carefully whether this vacuum should be filled by an international energy organization."

News Conference

PA052156 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0310 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (VENPRES)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said in a news conference today that "I am the first British foreign secretary to visit you and I am amazed that none of my predecessors ever visited Venezuela before."

The British official said: "My visit to Venezuela has specific objectives, as does my coming visit to Brazil and Mexico, [as received] because Latin Americanis becoming increasingly more important in the concert of nations."

He stressed that "England and Venezuela have common interests, one of which is that we are both oil producers, and we are both democracies. We also have much in common in the political and economic fields, especially as regards the stability of the area."

The British foreign secretary emphasized that "Great Britain still has much interest in the Caribbean area and our interest concurs with that of Venezuela. One of the ways we can ensure stability is by helping the area nations solve their economic difficulties."

"I am very interested and pleased at the news that a cooperation agreement was signed yesterday between Costa Rica [as received] and Venezuela, two major oil-producing countries which have united to relieve the problems of their less fortunate neighbors. That is a very good sign," Lord Carrington noted.

He said that "during the next 5 years the EEC will invest $650 million in the Caribbean. Britain will contribute a fifth of that sum "in addition to the bilateral assistance we give our friends in the Caribbean which totals $65 million this year."

The British foreign secretary stated that "another objective of my trip is to exchange views with the Venezuelan Government. I have already met with Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and other prominent national figures."

"We want to promote political and economic relations between our two countries. I hope to find out something about Venezuela's problems and accomplishments so I can learn from them" the distinguished visitor remarked, adding that "evidence of that interest is the group of businessmen accompanying me to maintain and increase our relations."

He reported: "Today I held a 2-hour meeting with Manuel Perez Guerrero, minister of international economic affairs, and I will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins tomorrow."

Answering questions, the British official said that "we deplore violence and the toppling of elected governments because we are democratic, like Venezuela, and we believe people should be free to choose their governments."

He stated this when asked about the recent coups d'etat in Latin America, and he added that "we also understand there have been economic and social difficulties in these countries so that our duty as democratic countries is to help them solve those problems."

As to whether Great Britain is curbing decolonization for the sake of stability in the Caribbean, Lord Carrington said that "When a nation wants its independence, it should be given it, and those that remain colonies do so because they are less eager to become independent." However, he said that "it would be very bad if we did not allow nations that want to become independent to do so, and Venezuela would be the first to criticize us."

The foreign secretary voiced concern over Cuba, saying that "Cuba is a destabilizing force in this area because it exports its system of government through subversive methods to nations whose standard of living is very low and which have major social problems; therefore, the Cuban regime is attractive to them."

"This is another reason why it behooves us all to help every nation experiencing difficulties," Lord Carrington stated, and added that "a regime of this sort is expected to assure more happiness than it can actually provide."

As to whether OPEC is the cause of the world economic crisis, he responded only that the price hike for crude is among the factors causing the crisis.

"Other factors are the fact that the industrialized nations did not know how to take the necessary corrective action to solve the world energy crisis, apparent since 1973, and the slowness with which alternate energy sources have been developed."

Finally there is the problem of inflation, which the industrialized countries did not control with the required speed.

"My government sees this as a priority problem and we are starting successfully to lower the inflation," Lord Carrington reported.

"We all share the blame, and together we should find solutions to correct this bad situation," the British foreign secretary said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS OCCUPATION OF BONN EMBASSY

PA052229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0133 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (EFE)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry today expressed its "categorical and strong protest" at the occupation of its diplomatic mission in the capital of the Federal Republic.

The embassy was occupied peacefully by some 50 persons, mostly Germans, protesting the military aid which, according to them, Venezuela is providing to the governing junta of El Salvador. The foreign minister noted that such an attitude "reveals total ignorance of the facts" concerning the situation in that Central American country.

In a communique, the ministry said that even though the embassy was vacated promply, such actions seriously violate international norms and affect the coexistence between the two states. The note reiterated Venezuela's "attitude of protest" in the face of recent "and ever growing alarming violations of diplomatic missions." The note reaffirmed that the Venezuelan Government "has scrupulously abstained" from interfering in the internal political affairs of El Salvador and remains in solidarity with that country's efforts to establish a true democracy with due respect for human rights.

CALDERON EXPLAINS OIL AGREEMENT ON PANAMANIAN TV

PA051944 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Interview by Diana Arosemena with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti in Costa Rica on 3 August--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Calderon Berti, could you briefly and almost didactically explain for Panamanian television viewers the importance of the oil agreement and its effects on our nations?

[Answer] The agreement signed by Venezuelan and Mexican Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Jose Lopez Portillo today is a token of international solidarity with the Central American and Caribbean nations. The agreement basically guarantees the supply of the domestic needs of all the regional nations. It also funds up to 30 percent of the oil bill in truly lenient terms: first of all 5-year credits at a 4-percent interest rate as long as the credit is used for economic development programs, giving priority to the development of national energy sources so the nations can become less dependent on oil imports.

[Question] Sir, will the transnationals continue to profit from transportation of crude to these nations or will the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line [NAMUCAR] work with this program?

[Answer] There is a provision in the agreement signed today which permits NAMUCAR to participate in the transportation of oil from our two nations to consumers.

[Question] Sir, will Mexico and Venezuela employ an overseer mechanism to know that the funds are being used as planned?

[Answer] As set forth in the agreement, each country will have to establish its own mechanisms to fund and control these investments. In Venezuela we will do it through the Venezuelan Investment Fund.

[Arosemena] Thank you, sir.

OFFICIALS TO SEEK SHARES OF MEXICAN, WORLD MARKETS

PA051342 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Statement by Panamanian Commerce and Industry Minister Arturo Melo to Circuito RPC Television, date, time not given--presumably recorded]

[Excerpt] Next week the planning minister and I will leave for Mexico as ordered by President Royo as a result of the talks he held last week with Mexican President Lopez Portillo. We will meet with the Mexican secretary of commerce and other Mexican officials in order to obtain an opening not only in the Central American Common Market, which is a market of fewer than 20 million people, but also in the vast Mexican market of 67 million people.

We also want to participate in the world market, which is now possible through the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Our sphere of international influence is not limited to the Central American Common Market which we have joined in part through bilateral treaties. We want to enter the Mexican and the world markets.

JAPANESE DIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEW CANAL WITH ROYO

PA031837 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] President Aristides Royo yesterday received the courtesy visit of Shin Kanemaru, member of the House of Representatives of Japan, who is visiting our country accompanied by his wife and an official delegation. Kanemaru is the president of the Panamanian-Japanese Parliamentary League. He and President Royo discussed several topics of interest, particularly those on the projected sea-level canal.

The Panamanian president expressed his desire that Japan should continue enthusiastically to conduct the feasibility studies for the construction of a sea-level canal in our country. Royo added that the Panamanian people are aware that the present lock canal will be obsolete in the future, taking the rapid world trade increase into consideration. For this reason, Royo said that he looks upon this feasibility study with satisfaction.

For his part, Kanemaru told President Royo that a new sea-level canal would represent an energy savings for its users, aside from other benefits. He affirmed that he will give his most decided support to the project in the house.

Kanemaru's schedule here in Panama will include a visit to Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores T., an air tour of the canal area and a visit to the locks, in view of his interest as former construction minister. Blas Celis, president of the National Legislative Council, and Toru Ishii, Japanese ambassador to Panama, participated in the meeting with President Royo.

The distinguished visitor will return to his country tomorrow, 3 August.

COLUMNIST CITES ANOTHER 'VIOLATION' OF CANAL TREATIES

PA052349 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 4-A

[From the "Monday's Notes" column by Harmodio Icaza]

[Text] Some of the houses formerly occupied by the "Zonians" who retired and left the area are still vacant because the "Zonians" who are still living here object to the presence of Panamanians in their neighborhood. Besides being a violation of the treaties, this constitutes an insult and an abuse.

BELIZE

PAPER REPORTS ON 'SKIRMISH' AT GUATEMALAN BORDER

FL051555 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 3 Aug 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] A border skirmish which resulted in three members of a Guatemala commando force being shot has triggered the biggest mobilization effort in Belize since the 1975 scare when Britain sent her Arc Royal and a squadron of Harriers to quiet Guatemalan sabre-rattling.

The latest Guatemalan offensive appears to be an exploratory probe rather than an invasion attempt and it was quickly detected and snuffed out by an alert Cheshire infantry platoon doing duty near the border with Melchor de Mencos. It is not known whether there were any British casualties.

Airport Camp [British forces headquarters] treated the incursion with great seriousness. By midday Tuesday a full mobilization effort was under way. Fourteen light tanks burned up the road to reach designated stations in record time and by evening the army had no less than a thousand battle-ready soldiers in the area.

The probe from the other side of the border was not repeated, but the full-scale army alert went ahead just the same. At the Belize International Airport the British Army combined with elements of the Belize Defence Force to set up a security ring around the airport. Harriers practiced their anti-tank strafing runs while the big Pumas worked with parachutists. Out beyond English Caye a discreet frigate is reported to be keeping watch.

The Guatemalan probe and the swift British response came three days after the National Assembly in Belmopan passed a resolution rejecting the Guatemalan claim and calling on the Government of Belize to initiate measures "necessary to bring Belize to a safe and secure independence, with or without the agreement of the Government of Guatemala."

The resolution, brought by leader of the opposition, Ted Aranda, started out simply as a condemnation of land cession and a call for a referendum by the people of Belize to decide their future. But amendments introduced by Health Minister Assad Shoman changed the direction of the resolution by weakening the commitment to referendum and insisting on a "safe and secure independence with or without the agreement of the Government of Guatemala."

Guatemala has maintained that unilateral independence for Belize, that is, independence without prior settlement of the dispute, would certainly lead to war. The United Nations resolutions on Belize also call for negotiations to settle the dispute.

Despite the elaborate preparations for battle-readiness, Holdfast Camp in the Cayo District was as relaxed and as casual as ever. Two of the men were about to go out and play football Tuesday evening, and a spokesman told the reporter with a perfectly straight face that he knew nothing of any border incident. "All is quiet here," he said. "We know nothing of any border troubles."

First indication that something unsuual was happening came when Radio Airport Camp, the private network which broadcasts on FM to army personnel, interrupted its midday programme of music with a news bulletin. The news told of three "intruders" being shot and went on to describe them as commandos from a raiding party. REPORTER newsmen checked with two persons who had personally listened to the broadcast and are satisfied that the report is true.

A number of Belizeans in the United States have also called hom to find out what is happening. The calls began coming in on Tuesday afternoon, but it is not known how these picked up the news so quickly.

REPORTER SPECULATES ON PRICE'S VISIT TO PANAMA

FL051610 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 3 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Premier of Belize, Mr. George Price, left the country on Tuesday for an unexpected visit to Panama.

The purpose of his visit was not indicated, but it is generally thought that Mr. Price went for one of his informal calls on army chief of staff, General Omar Torrijos.

President Lopez Portillo Pacheco of Mexico had stopped off in Panama on the second leg of his ten day tour which will take him to Costa Rica, Brazil and to Cuba. In Panama and again in Cuba the question of Belize is expected to come up.

Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, was also in Mexico earlier this week for talks with his opposite number, Lic. Jorge Castaneda y Alvarrez de la Rosa. A BBC report has said the matter of Belize had come up in the discussions.

Although Mexico has always, except during the regime of President Luis Echeverria, kept a low profile on the Belize dispute with Guatemala, she is intensely interested in its outcome. Mexico has made it clear that she is willing to forego her claim to a portion of Belize out of respect for the "derechos ajenos", that is a nation's right to be itself, a firm plank of Mexican foreign policy. But Mexico has also said that any giving-in to the Guatemalan claim would cause Mexico to press her own claim against Belize.

Because of Mexico's proximity to Belize and her expanded influence in this part of the world due to her enormous oil wealth, Premier Price is anxious to enlist President Portillo's support for the Belize cause. So far however, Mr. Price has not been able to have face to face discussions with any Mexican president, and his diplomacy up to this point has had to be conducted through intermediaries, such as General Torrijos.

The speculation in Belize is that Mr. Price has gone to Panama for a first hand account of what President Lopez Portillo has to say about Belize.

Mexico could exert enormous influence on the Belize-Guatemala question if she would, for instance, decide to help the country with a defence guarantee after independence. This is almost certainly the plan that Price and Torrijos and possibly Castro are working on. But it remains to be seen whether Mexico takes the bait.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO, MORALES ERLICH DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS SUMMIT

PA050403 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The member of the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic government junta who has been in Costa Rica since yesterday met today with President Rodrigo Carazo. After the meeting, President Carazo said that they are trying to arrange a meeting of Central American presidents and chiefs of state in the next few months.

Dr Antonio Morales Erlich said later in a press conference, held in the Costa Rica Hotel, that there will be no elections in El Salvador until 2 years from now.

In their meeting, the two leaders rejected the military coup in Bolivia. They said that the coup had thwarted the democratization process in Bolivia.

Further Details

PA051903 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Summary of the developments at a meeting held on 4 August between Salvadoran junta member Dr Antonio Morales Erlich and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, read by Omar Galvez from the presidential house--presumably live]

[Text] [In progress] of Dr Antonio Morales Erlich, one of the Salvadoran Government Junta members, with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

At the meeting they discussed and exchanged views and opinions on the serious Central American situation and both President Carazo and Dr Morales agreed that the strengthening of the ties of cooperation and friendship among all area peoples should become a common goal.

Dr Morales Erlich also told the Costa Rican President about the current pacification efforts and about the successes achieved, something to which the gradual incorporation of all his country's forces for the process of social change have contributed. He also explained the important measures adopted by the Salvadoran Government to consolidate his country's socioeconomic reorganization and the incorporation of the great [words indistinct] to the process currently underway there.

In the Salvadoran junta's name, he also expressed his gratitude for the way in which the situation posed by the recent occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador was handled and for the Costa Rican Government's humanitarian efforts to resolve this situation peacefully.

Dr Morales Erlich conveyed to President Carazo his government's acknowledgement of Costa Rica's efforts to resolve the energy problem and of the successful energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean, signed yesterday by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents.

Dr Morales Erlich told President Carazo about the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta's decision to return to the constitutional process through popular elections, which will be open and free consultations and in which people of all political persuasions will participate, as a culmination of the revolutionary process currently underway in that country. This decision will be formally announced before the end of his month.

Later President Carazo congratulated the Salvadoran junta on its decision to change the country's situation as well as over its efforts to bring about a stable peace with Honduras.

President Carazo told Dr Morales Erlich that there is a plan to hold a meeting of Central American presidents and chiefs of state soon, at the initiative of Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

Both Dr Morales and President Carazo agreed to further the decisions made by their respective governments in connection with the exchange of technicians for observation and common work in specific areas of popular participation, particularly in the areas of health, agricultural activities and cooperatives, self-management and [word indistinct].

In conclusion President Carazo announced that Salvadoran peasants will be invited to Costa Rica on 15 September when, on the occasion of a new anniversary of our independence, numerous property titles will be distributed among Costa Rican peasants in which constitutes a new instance of affirmation of social justice.

President Carazo also expressed Costa Rica's full solidarity with the Salvadoran Government and people and reiterated to the distinguished visitor the ties of close friendship between their two peoples. The two rulers also very strongly condemned the coup recently staged in Bolivia.

Dr Morales for his part warmly congratulated the Costa Rican people and voiced his hope that the climate of peace, tranquillity and institutionality will prevail.

CARAZO TO ATTEND NICARAGUAN LITERACY CAMPAIGN CEREMONIES

PA050433 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] President Carazo said today that he will go to Nicaragua, accepting the invitation, made by the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, to attend the ceremonies on the closing of the national literacy campaign. President Carazo will go to Nicaragua on 22 August by land. He will visit several cities between Penas Blancas and Managua.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of national reconstruction has sent a message saying that on 23 August, when all the literacy brigade members return to Managua, the literacy campaign will have been completed.

Meanwhile, President Carazo said that two members of the junta of national reconstruction will arrive in Costa Rica on 11 August to meet with him and other government officials. It has been reported that the two junta members arriving will probably be Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas.

SALVADORAN 'GUERRILLAS' ARRESTED IN SAN JOSE

PA050442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas tried to rob 2 million colones from the National Bank of Costa Rica. According to the family of Claudio Moya, the bank's foreign department chief, the gunmen were all foreigners. The money was going to be used to purchase arms to carry out the final offensive in El Salvador. They had apparently been following the movements of Claudio Moya and his family over the past few days.

Most of the gunmen are under arrest thanks to the excellent job done by the Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ).

Luis Moya, one of the sons of Claudio Moya, said that alleged Salvadoran guerrillas only took 4,000 colones. The following is Luis Moya's version of what happened: [Begin recording] They came through the back door of our home. I went to see what they wanted. They said they wanted to talk to Don Claudio, my father. I told them that he was in the bathroom. They asked me if they could talk to him. I said yes, but I told them to go around to the front door. They did not pay any attention and followed me. When I turned around, they pulled out their weapons. I asked them what was going on here but they told me not to make any noise or I could be hurt. I did not move and one of them pointed his pistol at the back of my neck.

We came into the living room, where they gathered the whole family and said that they wanted to talk to my father alone. They let my brother and I stay, telling us that they were members of 28 February People's Leagues and that they need 2 million colones to buy arms because the final insurrection was going to take place in 5 days in El Salvador.

My father told them that he could not let them have the money, but they told him that he had to find a way or else the family could be hurt. Four of them came into the house, two of them left with my father to go to the bank and two stayed here in the house. About 2 hours later, there was a telephone call for them, perhaps to tell them that things had gone wrong. They left immediately, taking our minibus, which they later left near the Inter-Club. Apparently the others, who had left with my father, were arrested. [end recording]

OIJ: Salvadorans Not Guerrillas

PA052011 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ) today revealed that all the assailants involved in yesterday's frustrated kidnapping and holdup are foreigners who were in the country as tourists. They were not guerrillas, the report added, and their underestimation of our police force led them to make the mistakes that frustrated their operation.

The weapons used to threaten Claudio Moya and his family were purchased by the assailants from the Pollini arms store in Costa Rica, the authorities revealed. OIJ sources said the assailants demanded 1.8 million colones and $50,000 for the release of Moya. Instead, they now face charges of attempted robbery under aggravated circumstances, as they can also be accused of intimidating the Moya family and attempted kidnapping of Claudio Moya himself.

EL SALVADOR

MORALES EHRLICH SAYS EXTREME LEFT WEAKENING

PA051621 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Downplaying the situation in El Salvador, Dr Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran civilian-military governing junta, said the problems in his country are being solved through a firm bond between the people's interests and the government's projects. He explained that Costa Rica as well as other countries are receiving distorted information due to the ability of the leftist and rightist extremists to manipulate it. He said the patron saint's festivity in El Salvador is now underway and the people are enjoying it.

Morales Ehrlich said that as result of the government's policy to recover the nation's political sovereignty, the radical right has disappeared while the leftist extremists are becoming weaker. He explained that the nationalization of the banks, the distribution of land to peasants, the nationalization of foreign trade and other revolutionary measures have already brought support for the governing junta. He said 80,000 peasants now have their own piece of land and that, according to government plans, by the end of the current year, there should be 150,000 new landowners.

Referring to the frustrated attempts by the communists, he said the reiterated calls for a general strike in the country, especially the latest one, had failed.

Coffee production has remained the same as last year's and the sugarcane harvest, despite the burning of large plantations by the communists, which brought losses of 2.5 million quintales, has yielded 800,000 quintales. Corn production has exceeded last year's by 100,000 sacks. As you can see, he said, the nation's situation is rapidly returning to normal.

Dr Morales Ehrlich, who yesterday offered a news conference at the Costa Rica Hotel, revealed that later this year the government will announce the date for elections in the country. He said it is possible that the Honduran-Salvadoran relations may be renewed during the course of the present year. El Salvador and Costa Rica, he added, will help each other in the areas of rural health, coffee prices, and in anything else which, one way or another, may involve economic, social and political interests.

Morales Ehrlich affirmed that the Salvadoran governing junta believes the Panamanian government's report on arms traffic. This report was released to the press last week by President Carazo, following his meeting with Panamanian President Aristides Royo. Morales stressed that the Salvadoran authorities are convinced that neither the governments of Panama nor Costa Rica are involved in the arms traffic, but only the merchants of violence, most conspicuously the communists.

Dr Morales Ehrlich said in conclusion that in today's world the process of bringing about social justice claims a high number of lives, and this cannot be averted by a governing junta decree. He explained that this phenomenon will only disappear when the people will it.

Referring to his sons linked to a terrorist group, Dr Morales said they believe in attaining social justice through Marxism at the cost of 200,000 dead, while I prefer the peaceful way, without the 200,000 dead.

NATIONAL GUARD RELEASES FPL DISSIDENT OTERO

PA302136 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Jul 80 pp 2, 28

[Text] The National Guard reported yesterday that Julian Ignacio Otero, a 29-year old man who was presented at the National Guard as a dissident of the clandestine People's Liberation Forces [FPL], was released yesterday. He left immediately after for Mexico with his father, Julian Otero Roel.

When Otero was presented at the National Guard he said that he had withdrawn from the FPL more than 8 days before. He said that he felt that the leftist actions were leading the country to its destruction. He supplied much information, considered to be correct, on the way that the FPL operates and on its national and international connections.

Otero was kept under arrest for some time as a protective measure and was released when the outlook was considered to be favorable for him. This was done at his request. Otero left with his father, a Mexican citizen, immediately after his release.

Otero's presentation at the National Guard drew the attention of national and international political circles. The leftists tried to discredit Otero's statements by saying that he never had any connections with them but admitted that they knew of some of his actions.

With Otero's release another political case is closed in the country.

PEASANTS FLEE AREAS OF CABANAS DEPARTMENT

PA030246 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1252 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Approximately 150 people from several cantons in Cabanas have fled their homes because they are being constantly threatened. A peasant from the area came to our station to tell us that the people in the cantons of Santa Marta, San Pedro and Parasagua have had to abandon their homes and crops because of constant threats from some 50 unidentified individuals, who arrive armed and hooded and come into their homes.

He said that these individuals recently stole oxen and cows and that they do not permit the peasants to harvest their crops. In view of this, the peasants have had to go to victoria, where they are now living with their families. He stressed that they are unable to live peaceful lives in their own homes.

MILITARY PATROL IN SAN SALVADOR FIRED UPON

PA051632 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1514 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The armed forces of El Salvador hereby announce to the Salvadoran people the following: The press committee of the armed forces reports to the people that at 2015 hours on Sunday, 3 August, a group of armed individuals attacked a lady and her young son at Los Heroes area, at the intersection of 46th Avenue South and Venezuela Boulevard.

A military patrol that was passing by at that moment went to help the lady. The armed individuals opened fire at the patrol and then fled. The patrol followed them, wounding one individual whose identity is unknown and who was taken by the Salvadoran Red Cross to a local hospital.

The armed forces continue to patrol and maintain surveillance in order to guarantee the lives and property of our citizens.

COMMENTARY SAYS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS IGNORING PRINCIPLES

PA060144 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 2117 GMT 4 Aug 80

[From summary of the week's events]

[Text] The junta's explanation for the state of siege, now in its 6th month, is always the same. The tremendous social cost of this suspension of constitutional guarantees, which should be a rare situation, has become routine. Another month of state of siege, of raids, military operations, missing persons, of soldiers and guardsmen in the streets and widespread terror. All this without any benefit to the country's pacification and democratization and all this to keep up the quota of approximately 1,000 political victims per month.

It is unbelievable that the Christian Democrats can put up with this. European Christian Democratic leaders are visiting us. Let us hope they keep their eyes open and see what is going on, their ears on the alert and hear what the people are saying.

How much we would like for reality to be different: that changes were going well; that dialogue with the opposition was constructive; that human rights violations would disappear little by little as would repression. We would like to see the authorities denouncing and punishing the crimes committed by the public forces. We would like to see news media, and particularly the authorities, telling the truth.

But nothing of the kind is taking place. On the contrary, Christian democracy, which used to protest the state of siege, has extended it for another month. Christian democracy, which used to protest repression and violation of human rights, now says it cannot do anything to prevent these. Christian democracy, which used to complain so much about military intervention at the university, is now trying to justify this intervention in it. Christian democracy, which used to complain about militarist regimes, is now going back on its policies in order to disguise a military regime behind a civilian front.

No wonder the best men, the people, the democratic and progressive forces, have drawn away from the Christian Democratic party. In the meantime, armed clashes are continuing and with it, its victims. What happened in Torola and in Morazan and Chalatenango were big increases in the scale of the armed clashes. Even the defense minister admits that some zones in the country are being occupied temporarily by the opposition forces. Even he admits that these forces could be large when thousands of Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN) sympathizers, an organization which the first junta officially dissolved and which is promoted by the second junta, are fleeing from these zones.

Radio Noticias del Continente and the People's Revolutionary Army war bulletins are reporting hundreds of casualties among the government troops. The defense minister says the armed forces still have not committed more than 10 percent of their troops, while the Unified Revolutionary Directorate says the People's Army, which is something different from the people's militia, still has not seen combat. In other words, we are just starting. But everything seems to indicate that hostilities will increase in the next few months.

Meanwhile, repression continues, even if newspapers say nothing about it. The first aid department was able to verify a total of 94 murders committed by the security forces and ORDEN between 18 and 25 July. This does not include the 30 dead in La Chorrera del Guayabo and many others that the newspapers hardly mention, newspapers which are now giving special attention to victims of the leftwing and common crimes attributed to the leftists. The newspapers have already reported at least 15 victims by the criminal action of the leftwing. Among the cases which have received a great deal of propaganda are the deaths of the two sons of the mayor of San Miguel and of a man and his son connected with the cotton industry.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DIALOGUE TO RESOLVE CONFLICT

PA292022 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Jul 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Anxiety Grows Throughout the Country"]

[Excerpts] There is an old saying that goes: You do not need glasses to see what is evident. Nobody can fail to see how anxiety is growing in the country on account of the armed violence which has been going on for some time now.

Violence, one way or another, is always violence and the effects are always the same. Regardless of who sets off the bomb, the bomb will always result in fear. That fear increases as violence is intensified. This situation is evident and one does not require glasses to see it.

It is necessary to repeat these things because, at any given moment, it should be very well understood that nobody would benefit from the total ruin of the country. The economy is ruined because, as the Association of Salvadoran Businessmen and Industrialists (SCIS) said in the appeal it made to the nation published in LA PRENSA GRAFICA last Wednesday, "The atmosphere of violence is not conducive to the country's economic development." Other business, commercial, industrial and cultural associations have made similar appeals.

Later on, it will be necessary to redo what is being undone today. This is a truth that is also very evident for all to see.

Some of the economic loss will be recovered. A building can be rebuilt again. The public services system can be reestablished. However, many things will not be recovered, such as the lives of so many youths, women, and men. The psychological atmosphere of a people who had always shown its eager desire to work will not be recovered.

A dialogue between the conflicting parties could change the picture. To conduct a dialogue does not mean one has to give up one's ideals, but means analyzing stands and exchanging ideas. When one talks, one is not giving up one's ideals.

A dialogue is the beginning of mutual understanding, which seeks harmony. Up to now, violence has not been the definite solution anywhere.

TEACHERS CITE REPRESSION, WARN OF SUSPENSION OF CLASSES

PA300259 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The National Association of Salvadoran Teachers warned that if the military-Christian Democratic regime continues repressing the people and violating human rights, classes will be suspended in the country for an indefinite period.

The communique recalls that during the present year 62 teachers and professors have been murdered by the tyranny's repressive forces. It also said that the Salvadoran army has intensified its killing in the country's rural areas and in recent days some 20,000 peasants have fled from Perquin and Ilobasco.

GUATEMALA

EL IMPARCIAL DIRECTOR KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS

PA052009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Aug (AFP)--Mario Ribas, director of the newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, was assassinated here today by a group of unidentified persons who opened fire on him with machineguns from a speeding vehicle, it has been learned. Ribas was leaving the offices of the Guatemalan newspaper, which is conservative, when he was hit by the bullets. He was taken immediately to a hospital where he died on arrival, it was reported here.

LACK OF APPROVAL FOR LANDAU'S APPOINTMENT NOTED

PA051636 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The U.S. Government 2 weeks ago asked the Guatemalan Government for approval for George Landau's appointment as U.S. Ambassador. He is currently ambassador to Chile. The Guatemalan Government still has not said whether or not it will approve the appointment.

ALLEGED GUERRILLA ARRESTED WITH SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA

PA051716 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] An alleged Mexican guerrilla, Jose Tereso Torres Perez, has been arrested. He was taking a plane to Mexico. The detection system indicated that he was carrying a weapon in his boot. Therefore the flight was stopped and his luggage checked. Found in his possession were subversive propaganda of the Nicaraguan Sandinist party [as heard] and of the Guatemalan Labor Party, a special .38-caliber revolver, an issue of the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO from Nicaragua, a black beret with a red ribbon, a poster saying "Sandino Yesterday, Sandino Today, Sandino Always," printed material of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association and three booklets on the Nicaraguan revolution. He confessed he was collecting information in Central America and other countries to take to Mexico.

UNDER SECRETARY COMMENTS AS FUEL PRICE HIKE TAKES EFFECT

PA051833 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The under secretary of mining, hydrocarbons and nuclear energy said yesterday afternoon he is optimistic that the fuel energy said yesterday afternoon he is optimistic that the fuel price hike which goes into effect today will be the last of the year. However, he said that the hike is not due to a price hike by the producing countries but to the refineries that supply the country with energy. Eric Meza Duarte said the hike has been thoroughly studied.

The under secretary added during a news conference that the subsidy policy will continue. The prices charged for regular and premium gasoline will be used to subsidize diesel fuel and kerosene which are used for mass transit and freight transportation and for home consumption. There prices therefore should not be raised too high. Consumers have not reacted to the hike yet. Station owners have said the price hike will cause serious problems for them particularly since investments and the payment of higher sales taxes which will have to be taken out of their profits.

Mining bureau inspectors yesterday visited the stations to oversee the change in price at the pumps. Therefore starting today premium gasoline will cost 2 quetzales, regular gas will cost 1.96 quetzales, diesel will cost 1.03 quetzales and kerosene will cost 90 centavos.

THREE SOLDIERS KILLED IN ORPA GUERRILLA AMBUSH

PA040423 Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 3 Aug (AFP)--Military sources today reported that two Guatemalan Army officers and one soldier have been killed in a new clash with guerrilla groups in Western Guatemala, increasing to 11 the number of military casualties this week. A rural policeman was also wounded in the clash which occurred in a municipality of Solola Department, some 100 km from here. According to initial reports, the ambush was carried out by members of the clandestine Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization (ORPA). The victims were identified as Lt Miguel Angel Lopez; Marco Rios, the watch officer; and Vitelio Reyes, a soldier.

After visiting Guatemala, a representative of the European Parliament charged this week in Paris that political violence in Guatemala causes an average of 40 deaths a day.

CNUS BACKS CLOSURE OF EL QUICHE CHURCHES TO PROTEST VIOLENCE

PA012259 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2145 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--recorded]

[Excerpt] The National Council for Trade Union Unity [CNUS] yesterday expressed its solidarity with the priests from El Quiche Department, who have decided to close churches as a sign of protest and as a way to protect themselves against any physical harm. In a communique sent to various news media, CNUS denounced the attack on the Catholic Church in El Quiche Department and at the same time expressed its solidarity with the decision of the bishop and priests to denounce to the world the violence and repression that exists in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES NICARAGUAN INSURGENCY CLAIMS

PA052224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso today denied here that counterrevolutionary groups are operating in this country. He thus denied statements attributed to Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, who said such groups exist in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Sandinist Government has not officially said what counterrevolutionary elements are operating here, Perez Cadalso commented. We have learned of this through the press, but officially I am not aware of anything, the Honduran minister added.

Perez Cadalso sounded annoyed over the statement attributed to Borge and indicated that if a claim based on it were made, it would have to be rejected as groundless. Relations between the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua are cordial, as befits friendly countries, the foreign minister added.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES GIVEN LEGAL RESIDENCE STATUS

PA051746 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Honduras--Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras are now legal residents in that country, Government and Justice Minister Col Jose Cristobal Diaz Garcia announced on Monday.

The Honduras Government and the UN High Commission for Refugees decided to make 7,000 Nicaraguan refugees legal residents for economic reasons. Neither the Honduran state nor the high commission any longer has the sufficient means for satisfying all the needs of the Nicaraguans. In their new legal status, in effect as of 1 August, the former refugees may work freely in this country and are subject to the normal regulations for all foreigners living in Honduras.

The Nicaraguans will be strictly controlled and immigration authorities will watch over their behavior, said Minister Diaz Garcia. He also said: We wish to confirm that we are in a position to uphold our laws if these Nicaraguans are found guilty of activities not in line with the conditions under which their residency was granted.

PEREZ CADALSO COMMENTS ON ARREST OF HONDURANS IN NICARAGUA

PA051313 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Office of the Honduran Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has no official knowledge of the seven Hondurans who have been jailed in Nicaragua and who face various charges, including the assassination of a literacy brigade member. The national news media have reported on this situation. There is also the case of a Honduran driver who was driving a truck with merchandise from Honduras and crashed into a privately owned bus killing several members of a family.

According to Foreign Affairs Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso, the Honduras ambassador to Managua, Dr Roberto Suazo Tome is handling the matter and trying to determine what has happened and the reasons for the arrests. Perez noted, however, that the ambassador has not requested assistance from the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DISCONTENT WITHIN OFFICER CORPS OVER RETIREMENTS DENIED

PA052310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Government and Justice Minister Col Jose Cristobal Diaz Garcia denied today that there is discontent in the armed forces because of the recent retirement of 26 officers. The retirements, which include two former chiefs of state, occurred according to the armed forces communique because of age, time in service and reorganization.

According to Diaz Garcia, the retirements, decreed by the high command, prove that a military career is followed in Honduras because it has a definite begining and end. In this case the armed forces law has been strictly followed as well as personnel regulations, which clearly define the manner in which officers must retire, Diaz Garcia said.

The press said the inclusion of 11 lieutenant colonels, believed to be progressives, among those retired is a turn to the right. In this respect, Diaz Garcia said, "I am not a politician and I only know that the armed forces are a well-organized, strong institution where a board decides which officers should be retired. We have no purges here," he said.

Meanwhile retired Col Eduardo Andino Lopez said these stabilizing measures allow other officers to be promoted within the army. We shall wait to see who will fill the diplomatic posts left vacant, because this also involves punitive action, Andino Lopez added. In due time we shall be able to make a serious analysis and determine the final causes and effects of this situation, the former officer said.

HINTS OF EXECUTIVE, ASSEMBLY RIFT PLAYED DOWN

PA051440 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The weekend was rife with all sorts of speculation that there is a crisis in the recently appointed transition government presided over by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. It has been hinted that there is a deep antagonism between the National Constituent Assembly and the executive branch and that the president is ready to overlook the suggestions made by the parties in the assembly as concerns cabinet appointments and the names of executives of the decentralized agencies.

The importance of the fact that the president did not take the oath of office in the assembly has been quite exaggerated and portrayed as the basis for the alleged lack of harmony. Let it be said that the president's attitude should not be construed as antagonism. It was just a disparity between what the constitution sets forth on the oath of office and the oath recently written by the deputies. In our opinion President Paz Garcia believes it is his duty to abide by the provisions set forth in the 1965 Constitution on the oath. That constitution is still in effect because it has not been repealed by the military junta or by the current Constituent Assembly.

The oath written by the distinguished deputies this time exclusively for the president may not have been well thought out and it might have to be corrected. It is not necessary to go into detail but two unacceptable points can be seen in it:

1. It unjustifiably violates the constitution and,

2. Also unjustifiably, it seeks to make an absolute and totalitarian power out of the Constituent Assembly to which the president must bow down unconditionally.

Therefore there is no logical relationship between the assembly's token of confidence and respect in appointing General Paz Garcia president and the latest decision to cut him down to size and tie his hands by making him believe and agree that his sole authority must be what the Constituent Assembly decides.

Both the armed forces and General Paz Garcia have stated that their principal duty is to the entire Honduran people and to the eminently popular hope of a return to constitutional rule. Therefore they guaranteed the holding of the 20 April election which has been termed here and abroad an example of civic-mindedness and democracy.

Thus the armed forces and President Paz Garcia are still trying to fully restore the institutions by holding more free and direct elections to choose the top national officials.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET FUNCTIONARIES, TECHNICIANS ARRIVE FOR OFFICIAL VISITS

TASS Director

PA051939 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Sergey Losev, director general of the official Soviet news agency, TASS, arrived today in Managua from Moscow. Losev will give a donation to the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY and will sign cooperation agreements with this agency.

On hand to receive the TASS director at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport were Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov; Carlos Garcia and Francisco Hernandez Segura, director and assistant director, respectively, of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY; TASS correspondent here Alejandro (Borofaller) and Soviet Embassy personnel.

Losev will hold a number of meetings with Nicaraguan officials and, within the framework of international solidarity, will provide technical equipment to the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY. The cooperation agreements between the two news agencies include technical and professional aid and the installation of a direct communications channel with Moscow that will operate 24 hours a day to broadcast journalistic information.

The visitor met this afternoon with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate.

Mining, Geology Delegation

PA052248 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] A delegation of Soviet technicians, including 10 specialists in mines and geology, arrived this week to explore and prospect all the gold and silver mines in the country. The delegation will remain in our country 3 months.

The delegation was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Nicaraguan Institute of Minerals and Hydrocarbons Minister and Deputy Minister Carlos Zarruk and Ramiro Bermudez, respectively, as well as by Rino Santamaria, representing the Planning Ministry.

The mission, made up of five mining engineers and four geologists, is headed by Yuriy Scorniako and Aleksandr Feidorovo of the Soviet Ministry of Geology. Irina Kistner, a delegation member, is the interpreter.

L'UNITA CITES BORGE ON ITALIAN AID, REVOLUTION'S EXAMPLE

LD060841 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 1 Aug 80 p 15

[N.C. dispatch: "Italian Aid Arrives in Nicaragua"]

[Excerpts] Managua--the Italian ship carrying aid for Nicaragua has arrived at the Port of Corinto 140 km from the capital.

The arrival of the Italian ship was received with a keen feeling of joy. In this connection, Tomas Borge, one of the founders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and minister of the interior, told us: "I would like to express through L'UNITA, on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and of the FSLN, our deep gratitude to the Italian people, who have been so generous toward us and will surely continue to be so. With the victory of the revolution we have won not only the right to build a new life in Nicaragua but also the right to be for the first time really independent and in solidarity with the other peoples of the world struggling for their own liberation."

"During the war and after the victory," Borge added, "we have secured, to a greater or lesser extent, solidarity on the part of various areas of the world. We have received the solidarity of some democratic and anti-imperialist governments. But, above all, we have received the support and sympathy of the peoples of the world. The aid which has arrived from Italy is of great value, not so much from the economic viewpoint as because of the deep significance of this generous gesture on the part of the Italian people."

"When we speak of our solidarity with the other peoples who are struggling, we do not mean--as some people have sought to insinuate for ulterior motives--that we are sending weapons or ammunition to those who are struggling against tyrannical regimes in Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile or other countries. But we cannot deny that the influence of our example has great value for all these countries. We believe that the most important thing is the example of our revolution, which has represented a change throughout Central America. Perhaps in the future, when we have doctors, school teachers and technical personnel, we will also be able to express our solidarity in the way in which Cuba, for instance, has done toward us, with those countries which need it."

"Our revolution," the Sandinist leader continued, "has been characterized, among other things, by deep respect for human dignity and by its generosity. But, above all, the best example which we have set is that of revolutionary unity, which we are determined to preserve at all costs. In Nicaragua there is no leader, no man who centralizes power, but a collective leadership and government. And this is perhaps another great innovation of the Sandinist revolution."

"Thinking the Italian people once more for this important political gesture, we wish to express the hope that not only will our two peoples continue to have close ties of friendship and solidarity but also that the Nicaraguan and Italian Governments may move closer and have closer relations. We hope that your solidarity will be an example to all European governments so they will help us to surmount this difficult situation and to consolidate this beacon of hope which our revolution is for the whole of Latin America."

DECISION TO CLAIM CAYS, ISLANDS REITERATED

PA052240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 4 Aug (EFE)--According to diplomatic sources, Nicaragua has reiterated its firm decision here to claim maritime sovereignty over the islands and cays in the Caribbean currently in Colombia's possession. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto revealed that "some 80,000 square km of Nicaraguan maritime territory are under discussion, and not just a small island."

He explained that "it is not just a matter of a border conflict, but of a colonial enclave in Nicaragua." He said that if Colombia releases "white papers" to reaffirm the sovereignty of these Caribbean islands and cays, "Nicaragua will publish similar ones."

Recently Nicaragua formally claimed full sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia Islands and Roncador, Serrana and Serranilla Cays from Colombia.

LEA GUIDO TAKES OFFICE AS NEW HEALTH MINISTER

PA051309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Compañera Lea Guido, until today social welfare minister, took the reins of the single health system when she was sworn in as public health minister today by Compañero Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. She was sworn in at the Health Ministry around 100 with outgoing Minister Cesar Amador Kuhl, the deputy ministers and reporters in attendance.

CONTROVERSY SURROUNDS REPORTS OF EPS REFUSAL TO FIGHT

Ministry Denial, Newspaper Retort

PA060332 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Communique issued by the public and foreign relations section of the Defense Ministry 28 July]

[Text] The Defense Ministry vigorously denies the front-page report in the 28 July LA PRENSA on the alleged arrest of 16 members of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) for "refusing" to participate in the operation against the gang of murderers who committed several crimes in the Quilali region, Nueva Segovia Department.

On the contrary, the EPS, as well as the Sandinist People's Militia, the state security office and the Sandinist police, joined in an operation that quickly made contact with the counterrevolutionaries in this area.

Filled with indignation and willing to defend our Sandinist people's revolution regardless of the consequences, many Nicaraguans asked to be allowed to fight, in view of the cowardly attacks that resulted in people dead and wounded in the People's Literacy Army, the armed forces, the Nicaraguan agrarian reform and the civilian population.

The article in question offends the fighting spirit of the EPS, harms the discipline of our soldiers and sows doubt about the people's ability to face their enemies.

As announced, the Defense and Interior Ministries will disclose the results of the operation--which already dealt the first blows aimed at destroying the gang of counter-revolutionaries--objectively and opportunely.

We appeal to the maturity of our people so that they do not let themselves be surprised by the yellow and biased journalism that reaction is promoting through certain media such as the article in question in the newspaper LA PRENSA.

LA PRENSA note: We hereby attest that the report mentioned by army spokesman Capt Roberto Sanchez on behalf of the Defense Ministry was provided, with all its details, by our correspondent in Ocotal, Abelardo Sanchez, a person known for his seriousness.

The report, just as it was printed by LA PRENSA in Monday issue, has all the necessary elements of a news report rendered with seriousness because our correspondent received the information directly from informants and supplied a complete list of the names of the persons involved.

Reprinted BARRICADA Report

PA060337 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, published the following on page 8, column 1, yesterday.

"Candelario Ubeda ('Nemesio'), responsible for the Sandinist National Police [PNS] in Quilali, is in prison under investigation for abandoning his post on Wednesday when the counterrevolutionary attack was carried out after he had been given specific instructions to remain there."

"Nemesio took most of the troops stationed in Quilali, with the best weapons, with him, leaving the police station without any defense."

"There were only three policemen at the station at the time of the attack: Justo Pastor Ibarra, who was wounded, Rigoberto Gonzalez Acuna and Freddy Quintanilla, as well as four civilian assistants who were unarmed. This allowed the counterrevolutionaries to control the situation easily."

"The PNS members being investigated are: Candelario Ubeda ('Nemesio'), Jose R. Gutierrez Aguilar, Orlando Zeledon Palacios, Julio Lopez Florian, Jose Manuel Salgado Lopez, Carlos Antonio Cajina Aragon, Jose Humberto Lopez C., Freddy Quintanilla Bellorin, Rigoberto Gonzalez Acuna, Jose Antonio Sandino Rodriguez and Wilfredo Reyes."

"The civilian assistants are: Luis Noel Lumbi, Pedro Benito Romero, Carlos Manuel Lopez Gonzalez, a policeman stationed in Wiwili, and who was passing by at the time of the attack, and Jorge Alberto Montealegre."

LA PRENSA note: This BARRICADA report fully confirms our article published in LA PRENSA 28 July and which was sent by our correspondent Abelardo Sanchez.

We regret that Captain Sanchez issued a denial since, as it was clearly demonstrated, there was no need. We are happy to confirm again that "LA PRENSA does not lie."

FORMER SANDINIST GUERRILLA LEADS ATTACK ON QUILALI

PA060224 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez, alias Dimas, former Sandinist guerrilla leader, was dismissed from the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), Capt Roberto Sanchez, army's public relations chief, disclosed yesterday.

Dimas led the attack on the Sandinist headquarters in Quilali last week in which some members of the police were killed. The casualties were 3 dead and 5 wounded.

Captain Sanchez said Dimas was a member of the guerrilla group which struggled in the mountains in the north under the leadership of Comdr German Pomares.

The army spokesman said Dimas' behavior was termed as Somozist or natural to Somozism and that his case is the same as others who have joined counterrevolutionary groups, committing all sorts of crimes.

Expanding on Dimas' bad conduct, Sanchez said that the former Sandinist guerrilla "became arrogant, overbearing, acted as if he were superior to his colleagues and was absolutely unfair to the revolutionary process."

Just because he fought against the Somozist dictatorship in the mountains, the army was not going to tolerate his actions and there was no justification for Dimas to think he was superior to anyone else.

CAPTURED REVOLUTIONARIES PRESENTED TO PRESS

PA040142 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has presented to the press in Managua 29 counterrevolutionaries who were recently captured in Nuevo Segovia Department by the army and the Sandinist People's Militias.

They are former Somozist national guardsmen and landowners affected by the revolutionary laws of the National Reconstruction Government. The group is accused of being responsible for the attack on the Quilali police garrison and the murder of a literacy brigade member. They also stole more than 1,000 head of cattle and threatened many peasants of the area.

The complicity and support provided by the Honduran regime to those counterevolutionaries was also shown.

TWENTY-FIVE PEASANTS DETAINED IN QUILALI CLEARED

PA050353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Special report by Marlin Rojas]

[Text] Revolutionary justice was demonstrated once more yesterday with the release of 25 peasants who had cooperated with the counterrevolutionary groups in the incidents at Quilali. The incidents occurred at La Rica Arriba, in the Jinotega Mountains, in a place called Yali. The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] carried out operations in the wake of the attack on Quilali and arrested 47 people.

Five people had already been released and yesterday there was a political-cultural rally in which 25 peasants who cooperated with the counterrevolutionary group were released. The rally, held in support of the EPS, the People's Militia and the literacy brigade [EPA--Ejercito Popular de Alfabeticacion--People's Literacy Army] rejected anti-social groups.

Pedro Guerrero, of the EPA, praised the work being carried out by the brigade members in the area and called on the peasants to unite. Alejandro Chavarria, speaking on behalf of the Farm Workers Association, insisted on the need for all farm workers to unite. He said that the people, duly organized, overthrew the dictatorship and now, again duly organized, we should smash counterrevolution.

Comdr Alonso Porras was also present at the rally. He is the FSLN political secretary in Jinotega. Porras said that our greatest conquest is freedom and dignity of workers and peasants. Many people, especially Somozists, capitalists, and reactionaries, are against these conquests. That is why they want to return to the past. Porras said that the enemies of the revolution want to mislead our workers and peasants with the threat of anticommunism. He called on the army and the people to unite to smash counterrevolution.

Companero Salomon Castro Zavala, speaking on behalf of the Sandinist People's Militia, stressed that counterrevolutionaries could not fight the Nicaraguan people because the people have united as one to defeat the enemy.

Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez closed the event by giving the names of the 25 companeros who were released. Commander Borge told the peasants that there had been a mistake because the counterrevolution had been able to come to the area. He promised to solve not only the area's problems, but also those of all Nicaragua. He said it was understandable that the poor peasants had been arrested since the counterrevolutionaries had taken advantage of the peasants' ignorance. He said that the 400 years of exploitation and misery which we inherited from Somozism could not be wiped out in one year of revolution.

EPA members working in the area were also present. Borge thanked them for their work. He met with the townspeople, who are mostly peasants and small farm owners.

One of the released peasants addressed the rally, expressing thanks for revolutionary justice. He asked for understanding, saying that they had participated in the incidents because of their ignorance and the anticommunist line they had been fed.

Commander Borge said that some enemies of the revolution want the members of the army to lay down their arms. He said that this will never happen--let them know that we will never lay down our pistols and rifles. On the contrary, Borge said, we will deliver more weapons to the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist People's Militia so that the armed people can defend the revolution.

We will now give you part of Commander Borge Martinez' speech at the village of La Rica Arriba in Ayali:

[Begin Borge recording] What are the counterrevolutionaries saying about the literacy campaign? They never taught our people to read and write. They were never concerned over our people's illiteracy. On the contrary, they were interested in keeping them illiterate. They wanted to keep you ignorant so they could exploit you. They never even wanted you to read a newspaper or to sign your own name. They did not want you to read the legal papers drafted by lawyers as they stole the land from you with lawyers' tricks. They did not want you understand when they sent national guardsmen representing their interests to take your land away. [end recording]

ANDRADE'S KILLER CONFESSES; TELLS OF SOMOZIST CAMP

PA021729 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Pedro Pabon, one of the murderers of hero and martyr Georgino Andrade, testified yesterday in the Chinandega court, admitting his participation in the horrible crime and affirming that the group of criminals [who killed Andrade] entered Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

Attorney General Ernesto Castillo was in court and accused Pabon of first-degree murder on behalf of the people.

For his part, Pabon said that he killed Andrade jointly with Cristobal Colon and Emilio Sanchez, who are heading a camp consisting of 100 former Somozist guardsmen in Cacamuya, Honduras. He also said that he and former Somozist and Honduran guardsmen ambushed a Sandinist People's Army [EPS] patrol in Pena de Jicote, where two Honduran guardsmen were killed.

As soon as Pabon entered the David Martinez Santamaria Court in Chinandega, the people started to gather in front of the local government house, where they started a demonstration demanding that the killer be executed.

Companero Walterio Espinoza reports from Chinandega on Pabon's testimony:

[Begin recording] In a lengthy testimony, the prisoner confessed his crime before the Chinandega district judge, the attorney general, EPS members and certain literacy campaign officials who attended the hearing to listen to his statements. Pabon admitted that he killed Andrade with a knife and that the murder was carried out along with Cristobal Colon and Emilio Sanchez. According to Pabon, the killers left Cacamuya, Honduras, to kill Andrade. They were carrying an FAL weapon, an M-1 carbine and a bayonet. The murder told the attorney general, who was asking the questions through the judge, that he was the last one to participate in the murder. He said that Colon and Sanchez were the first ones to attack Andrade.

He admitted his participation in an ambush against EPS members in a place known as Pena de Jicote. According to Pabon, two Honduran soldiers were killed in this incident. He said that a Somozist camp operated in Cacamuya and that it consisted of approximately 100 men. He said that these men were headed by Cristobal Colon and Emilio Sanchez.

One of statements that drew the closest attention of those present was when the attorney general asked why they had killed Andrade. Pabon replied that Colon and Sanchez had told him that Andrade was a communist and had to be killed.

Pabon said that he had no money to pay a lawyer so the judge appointed Argelio Mairena Castillo as his defense counsel. The judge issued the arrest warrant against Pabon. The trial is to be held at a future date. The charge is premeditated murder.

The Nicaraguan people are very attentive as to the course of the trial and the effects it will have. You will recall that Chinandega is the place where Andrade was killed and it is precisely this department that leads in achievements during the literacy campaign. It seems that the people are paying homage to their dearest citizens in this way, particularly to Georgino Andrade. It seems that all those involved in the literacy crusade have told Georgino: Your blood was not shed in vain. [end recording]

BRIEFS

1979-1980 COFFEE HARVEST--Nicaraguan coffee generated a total of $175 million in foreign exchange during the 1979-1980 harvest, during which 1.2 million quintals of coffee were produced. Of this amount, 975,000 quintals were exported to international markets at an average price of $181 per quintal. The United States and several European countries were the top buyers of Nicaraguan coffee but attempts are being made to diversify exports to such new markets as the USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The 1980-1981 harvest has been estimated at 1.3 million quintals. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Aug 80 PA]

CASTRO EXTOLS NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION, PEOPLE

PA052340 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Jul 80 p 3

[Interview with Cuban President Fidel Castro on the return flight to Cuba from Nicaragua on 25 July]

[Text] BARRICADA: Commander Castro, we were deeply moved by the way in which you referred to our country. On several occasions you said that the Nicaraguan people were what most impressed you about the revolution and about Nicaragua and you even compared us with the heroic Cuban people. Commander, how are our people and the heroic Cuban people alike? What traits impressed you the most?

Fidel Castro: Look, I will tell you this. First of all, I saw a very affectionate people. That means a lot; it means that 20 years of campaigns and slanders against Cuba on the part of imperialism have in no way helped separate our two peoples. They have not deceived the Nicaraguan people. They have not deceived them. They have not managed to separate our peoples.

In my opinion, the Nicaraguan people expressed profound sympathy for the Cuban people and the Cuban revolution. I cannot reach any other conclusion.

The Nicaraguan people's affection impressed us greatly. But it was not only that. I was able to appreciate this, as I have had some experience in this because I have traveled to many places. I have some experience in evaluating a people.

The Nicaraguan people are very intelligent. They impress one with their intelligence; they impress one with their sensitivity; they impress one with their education. I am talking about their capacity to be courteous. Of course, they impress one with their bravery. It is enough to see the traces of combat in every city to know that the people were practically unarmed, to have an idea of this people's spirit and bravery. They are a very brave people.

In addition, the Nicaraguan people are very enthusiastic, very conscientious, very political and very revolutionary. To this we might add that they are a disciplined people, that they have an impressive discipline. They showed this everywhere, at all the events. They are also a very revolutionary people.

The same thing happens with us. We have forged a courageous nation, very conscientious, with much revolutionary spirit. That is perhaps why I found so much similarity between Nicaraguans and Cubans.

We have different features. You have more of the Indian than we do and we have more of the African than you do. There are differences in our features, but there is a tremendous similarity in the political and revolutionary areas.

I would say they are two equally revolutionary peoples. It would be difficult, I cannot say which is more revolutionary than the other, but I will say that the Nicaraguan people are very revolutionary.

They are a very valuable people and people are the most important thing in a revolution. This was shown during the war, when the people became the decisive factor in the victory. That is my impression.

BARRICADA: Commander Castro, one of the most impressive things about your 19 July speech was your statement that the leader of the Cuban revolution and his delegation had not arrive arrived in Nicaragua to teach but to learn, to be influenced by a revolution that will influence all of Latin America. Could you expand on this? What are the teachings of revolutionary Nicaragua and how is its influence over the Cuban revolution and the world manifested?

Fidel Castro: I think the revolution has done an extraordinary job in its first year, more than we did in our first year.

At the end of the war, Nicaragua was more destroyed than Cuba. In a way it was more plundered than Cuba. We conducted our literacy campaign in the 3d year of our revolution while Nicaragua has done this in the 1st year.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the mass organizations have advanced more than we did in Cuba during the first year.

The army's organization has advanced a lot. I do not want to draw comparisons with Cuba because we organized the army during the war. But advance in the country's defense has been very great; very great in this first year, notable.

Agriculture has advanced a lot in this first year and I think you will have a good agricultural year, with very good harvests. I think you have also achieved a collective leadership quicker than we did. It is a collective leadership composed of very young companeros with great historical merits within the revolution. They are very valuable companeros at the personal level. They are very mature companeros.

I think it is a privilege for a revolutionary process to have a leading team such as the Sandinist Front.

You also have a good government team, a magnificent government team, comprising experienced and mature men. There is great unity within the front and among the people and the relationship between the front and the reconstruction government is magnificent. I think those are extraordinary achievements. There is no selfishness; there are no divisions; there are no personal ambitions and the cadres are entirely devoted to their work, which they carry out efficiently. They are good political strategists and tacticians. From the standpoint of the experience I said I had come to learn, I have indeed learned a lot. First of all, because of my interest in revolutionary political processes, my interest in history, my interest in the future of the Latin American peoples. Therefore I greatly appreciate the Nicaraguan revolution's contribution, which is a combination of popular insurrection and armed guerrilla struggle. That is a contribution of the Sandinist revolution.

I am interested in the wisdom of the Sandinist political project.

It is a very intelligent project. It is also a new project. Seeing it implemented is a matter of great interest to me.

It is a new experience that will undoubtedly involve obstacles and difficulties and will test your leadership's ability. Undoubtedly there will be detractors, but I think that if everything takes place normally, it will be successful. I am also very pleased to see these qualities in a Latin people and it fills me with hope about the future of the peoples of our America, of what Marti used to call our America, where we could include the Caribbean.

But perhaps I have gone on to discuss other topics.

BARRICADA: The new society is being constructed in Cuba. In your opinion, what are the main characteristics of the new Cuban man and which are the old values that are being fought today?

Fidel Castro: Look, we are proud of our people. I can talk to you about the Cuban people with the same affection I have talked about Nicaraguans. I think Cubans are an extraordinary people.

I can give you an example:

When we asked for teachers to teach in Nicaragua, in the most distant corners of Nicaragua, under very harsh conditions, experienced teachers with several years of experience, 29,500 of them offered to come...That is the new man.

At the time of the internationalist missions to Angola and Ethiopia, hundreds of thousands of combatants offered to go...That is the new man.

Tens of thousands of Cubans are participating in internationalist missions abroad and are working under harsh conditions, far from their families. And yet they strive hard to give their all...That is the new man.

Our entire people have fought for 20 years against imperialism. Actually 21 years. They have withstood a fierce blockade with great discipline, with great unselfishness, with a great spirit of work and sacrifice...That is the new man.

Our people are willing to die--men, women, old people and children--to defend the revolution conscientiously...That is the new man: A man who can feel internationalism, that is, solidarity toward other peoples. A man who can feel solidarity toward his own brothers.

A generous man, capable of sacrificing for others...That is the new man.

That is the fruit of the revolution among our people.

BARRICADA: Commander Castro, how did you feel this 26 July after spending 19 July in Nicaragua?

Fidel Castro: It makes me feel that we are brothers in history.

BARRICADA: Another question on Nicaragua: What is the view of the commander of the Cuban revolution on the Nicaraguan people's vanguard and leaders? You have always said that you are an old friend of the Sandinists. What does it mean to you that the FSLN has now overthrown the dictatorship and seized power for the Nicaraguan people?

Fidel Castro: The revolution was conceived, organized and directed by the Sandinist Front over a period of 20 years.

We have been close to the Sandinists for 20 years, just as Somoza was a sworn enemy of our revolution for 20 years.

The Sandinists were brothers, friends and companeros for 20 years. Nobody appointed the Sandinists as leaders, nobody can declare himself a leader. The vanguard is forged in the struggle itself. I do not believe anybody can argue the Sandinists' role as leaders.

But in addition, they are leaders in ideology and revolutionary thought.

BARRICADA: Could you elaborate on this? Could it be said that the Sandinists are a vanguard at the Latin American level?

Fidel Castro: No, I could not say it like that. I believe that the vanguard is made up of all revolutionaries at the Latin American level: the Sandinists and the Cuban revolutionaries.

And there are other Latin American leaders. I believe each nation has its own vanguard, and if one refers to Nicaragua and Cuba we could say that they are Latin American examples but not exactly Latin American vanguards.

Even though we are on the frontline in the struggle against imperialism. However, there are other peoples in Latin America, many parties and organizations which have a leadership position.

BARRICADA: Commander Castro, the unleashing of several revolutionary victories throughout the world in the 1970's, the world's economic crisis as well as the development of the movement of the nonaligned countries and the strengthening of the socialist sphere seem to indicate that imperialism is losing its hegemony at the international level. How do you view this situation? What would be the specific signs of this loss in the hegemony of imperialism in the present world and especially its effect in the case of the Nicaraguan revolution?

Fidel Castro: Imperialism has lost hegemony but it is still dangerous; we cannot underestimate it.

However, it is precisely this group of factors, economic crisis, the activity of the revolutionary movement and the awakening of the Third World, which irritates them, drives them to despair and may lead them to probable military adventures and arms races that are serious war dangers to the world.

BARRICADA: In view of the latter, how do you see the situation in El Salvador and Bolivia within the Latin American context, and what should be the role of the democratic peoples and governments in the world in regard to solidarity with those nations?

Fidel Castro: These are two cases which reflect what we were mentioning before: the activity of the democratic, progressive and revolutionary movement in our hemisphere. It is becoming increasingly evident that the people are determined to struggle and the example of Nicaragua and Cuba is an incentive in this regard.

The Salvadoran people are one of the most heroic in the hemisphere. They are one of the most courageous and militant people. Their fighting ability is impressive. There is no doubt that the Sandinist victory has played an important role, with its experience and victory, in the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador.

However, the Salvadorans have struggled like the Sandinists for many years. They have put up with cruel tyrannies for a long time and have contronted them.

Countless lives have been sacrificed. The Salvadoran revolutionary movement has acquired great strength fighting against the genocidal government which we could describe as fascist and Christian Democratic.

A fascist and Christian Democratic junta is how the regime can be described.

True genocide is being committed in El Salvador. There are 50 killed every day. That government is worse than the Somozist tyranny and it is a true shame that certain Latin American governments and the United States support this junta--this fascist and Christian Democratic junta which is how it should be called. I am fully convinced that nothing can stop the revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people, not even Yankee intervention. Yankee intervention could delay the hour of victory, but it could not prevent the final victory of the Salvadoran people.

Just like Yankee intervention could not stop the Somozist tyranny and the final victory of the Nicaraguan people. In addition, the Salvadoran organizations are united and this guarantees victory. The people are united and it is the essential factor for victory.

I did not want to discuss this in Nicaragua because I believe it was my duty not to introduce controversial topics there involving countries with which Nicaragua maintains relations, but now that we are here on our way to Cuba, on this plane, and talking with you, I can speak openly about this.

Reactionary and fascist militarism has again emerged in Bolivia to frustrate the people's struggle. This is one of the greatest crimes that can be committed against the democratic and progressive movement. This has been a brutal action against the will of a people. The fascist coup in Bolivia is the result of the desperation of the reactionaries.

I am absolutely sure this situation will not last very long. The Bolivian people have a tradition of struggle. They are a fighting and brave people. This fascist coup has no future.

It is most important to support El Salvador and Bolivia and also the Chilean, Paraguayan, Uruguayan and Guatemalan people. We cannot forget the great importance that international solidarity had in the victory of the Nicaraguan people. It is our duty to raise this to the highest degree.

BARRICADA: Do you think revolutionary changes in Latin America and the strengthening of anti-interventionist sectors in various governments of the continent could somehow influence the nature of the OAS and its role in Latin America?

Fidel Castro: You know I am not a friend of the OAS. You know that the OAS, as an instrument of imperialism, adopted criminal and traitorous positions against Cuba.

However, the OAS, like any other institution, can reflect, at a given moment, changes in the correlation of forces in the hemisphere.

There is no doubt that when the case of Nicaragua was discussed at the OAS, the OAS resolution was positive.

We are the first to admit that. At a critical moment when there were Yankee plans for intervention, when there were plans to create a peace force to intervene in Nicaragua to prevent the sandinist victory, the OAS played a positive role.

We applaud that role because we have to be honest: Nothing would make us happier than to see the OAS play a similar anti-interventionist role regarding El Salvador and to see it support the Bolivian people. I think the growing number of countries with democratic and progressive positions in the OAS could exert an influence that would be very different from the negative and gloomy influence of the OAS toward the Cuban revolution. The OAS could play a very different role than it played with regard to the Cuban revolution.

BARRICADA: We would like to hear the commander in chief of the Cuban revolution give us his opinion and that of the Cuban people regarding the events that took place at the Peruvian Embassy and the situation that followed those events.

Fidel Castro: Our country has struggled for 21 years against imperialist maneuvers and aggressions, especially the blockade.

At the beginning of the revolution, the United States encouraged immigration by all possible means. I will give you an example: It took 3,000 of the 6,000 doctors we had.

The United States waged a big campaign to leave us without doctors, professors, teachers, engineers, technicians, but it failed. Now we have 15,000 doctors. There is a doctor for every 750 citizens.

This is the highest level in Latin America. A great many of those who left have relatives in Cuba. There are different kinds of people.

There are people who have relatives in the United States and want to emigrate to that country. The United States would not give them visas.

As a result of this, some desperate people tried to break into embassies. This is a mechanism that has developed with the cooperation of some governments that do not issue visas but protect those who break into embassies. This is the explanation.

These are not political dissidents. In some cases they are people who want to join their relatives in the United States and in many other cases they are simply lumpen. We do have lumpen. We inherited them from the capitalist system. We also have lumpen created within the revolution, because we are still an underdeveloped country and socioeconomic conditions in an underdeveloped country tend to form lumpen. We have not been able to overcome this situation completely.

We are the country with the fewest criminals in Latin America. But in spite of this, we have criminals. Gambling is forbidden in our country. Prostitution is forbidden. Drug use is forbidden. In our country we use a strong hand on common criminals.

But since in the United States anyone who flees from the revolution is a hero, and here we use a hard hand on the lumpen, U.S. policy has encouraged the lumpen to immigrate. This is why we removed the guards from the Peruvian Embassy when a guard was killed at the gate. We did not want to guard an embassy whose representatives did nothing to prevent the entry by force of these lumpen into the embassy. Many of these were common criminals as well as a number of persons who have relatives in the United States and could not leave legally because they could not get a visa. These persons broke into the Peruvian Embassy.

These are the roots. Naturally it became a boomerang which turned against those who promoted these actions.

The United States is the most to blame because no one wants to go to Peru, Colombia, Haiti or Santo Domingo. They want to go to the United States--the paradise of drug addiction, prostitution, gambling and crime. The United States is also a consumer's paradise.

The United States is the most to blame because it encouraged illegal exits from the country and this is why the whole situation turned against them. Cuba benefited greatly from the departure of these persons. The boats came from the United States. The Cuban community in the United States sent boats to pick up their relatives and friends. We authorized all those who wanted to leave to go. I think it was the greatest cleanup in history.

CASTRO MEETS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

FL061020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim, president of the UN General Assembly, permanent representative of the Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations and that country's ambassador to Cuba, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the revolutionary government.

Various aspects of the international situation and of bilateral relations between Cuba and Tanzania were discussed at the meeting in which Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and other Cuban and Tanzanian officials participated.

CHILE

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REPORT TWO DISAPPEARANCES

FY041505 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 2 Aug (AFP)--It has been reported here that the Chilean military government today strongly repudiated the murder of a presumably leftist student, Jose Eduardo Jara, who was kidnapped 1 week ago by a so-called avenger commando.

Meanwhile, a group of students of the University of Chile and the state technical university reported the disappearance of two other students: Antonio Reynaldos and Norma Arellano. Reynaldos, a student at the center for humanities of the University of Chile, was detained last Friday at his home by civilians who did not identify themselves. Norma Arellano, a philosophy student at the same university, was also detained by civilians on 25 July. The students disclosed these disappearances at a press conference.

JAMAICA

JLP CHARGES PNP WITH TRUCE VIOLATIONS

FL011505 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] The opposition Jamaica Labour Party yesterday charged the People's National Party with violating the truce agreement between Prime Minister Michael Manley and opposition leader Edward Seaga.

In a statement signed by its general secretary, Senator Bruce Golding, the JLP said it had lodged a complaint to the joint monitoring committee of representatives of both parties.

Mr. Manley and Mr. Seaga made a joint statement on July 17 appealing to their political supporters and to the nation as a whole for "a halt to this savagery" of violence and terrorism "which has resulted in the daily loss of human lives."

The JLP's statement yesterday said:

"The Jamaica Labour Party is satisfied that a strategy is being pursued, aimed at the assassination of the leadership of the party and has called on the People's National Party to state whether it genuinely intends to preserve and maintain the agreement reached between the prime minister and the leader of the opposition, or whether it is determined to continue its campaign of violence, terror and murder against the Jamaica Labour Party.

Formal Complaint

"The Jamaica Labour Party, through its committee members, has brought these matters to the attention of the joint monitoring committee and has lodged a formal complaint that the truce agreement made by the prime minister and the leader of the opposition is being violated by the incessant killings of and attacks against J.L.P. supporters.

"The people of Jamaica must now be told truthfully, whether the P.N.P. is really intent on ending political violence, whether they are in fact saying one thing to the public but something else to their supporters and whether the opposition can campaign freely and peacefully without the fear of its leaders being assassinated.

"Jamaicans are tired of political violence. Their chances of recovery demand that a halt be called now. Is this too much for a nation, so battered and bruised, to ask?"